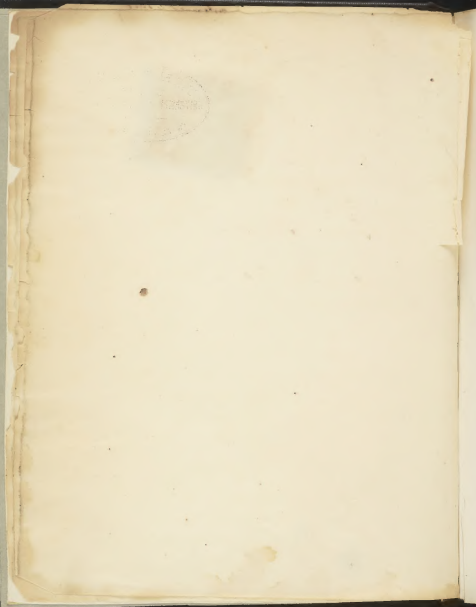


ANALYSIS - VOL. 16.
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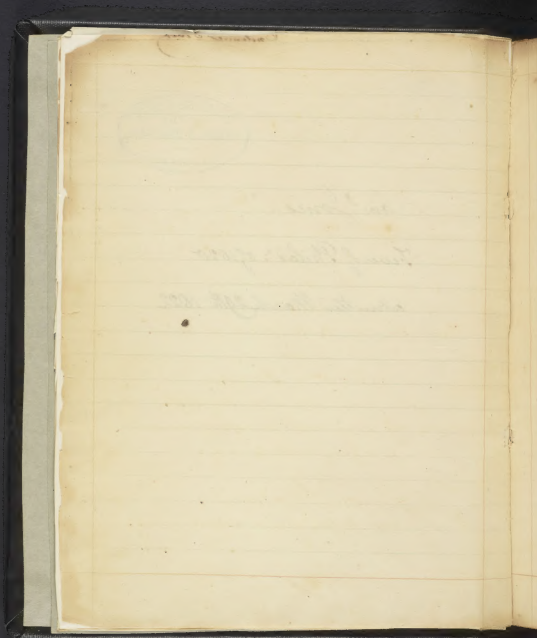




Sam'l Jones

Sever of Philad^a. of 1820

admitted March 29th 1822



A Dissertation
on the
Causes, Nature, Symptoms, & Treatment,
of the
Endemic Fever
which prevailed in the city of
Philadelphia
during the Summer of
1826.
Exhibiting a Pathological division
of the
Yellow Fever
into four, distinct, classes,
with the diagnostic signs, & treatments
appropriate to each.
by
Samuel Jones.

"Plus operis habet, quam ostentationis."

Printed

To

Nathaniel Chapman. M. D.
Professor of the Institutes, & Practice of Physics
And Clinical Practice, in the
University of Pennsylvania.
Es. H. H.

My very distinguished preceptor, and friend.
In dedicating this work to you, permit me to
acknowledge, how much I owe, to your talents as a
teacher, and to declare my unequalled admiration,
of those matchless virtues, which throw an impishable
lustre, around your name.

When Rush, the oraculum medicine
of America, full of years, of honours, and blessed
with the affections, of his Countrymen; obeyed the
mandate, which called him to his reward, to you,
the genius of medicine, entrusted his robe, and
his commission.

That you may long live, to extend the
limits of science, to dispense those truths, which

while they improve the understanding, expand
the soul with benevolence, and are full of bless-
ings to mankind. That you may long live, the
people's hope, when the devastating pestilence,
threatens, is the sincere prayer, of one who values
himself the more, for having been your student,
The Author.

To

Philip Syng Physick, M. D.
Professor of Anatomy, in the
University of Pennsylvania, &c. &c.

So honourably associated, in the recollection,
of every American Physician, with the disease which
is to be the subject of the following pages; there would
seem to be a propriety, in the liberty I am taking,
of introducing your name, in this place.

Sudden, and terrible, as the Sirocco of
the desert, the disease, which in periods, not



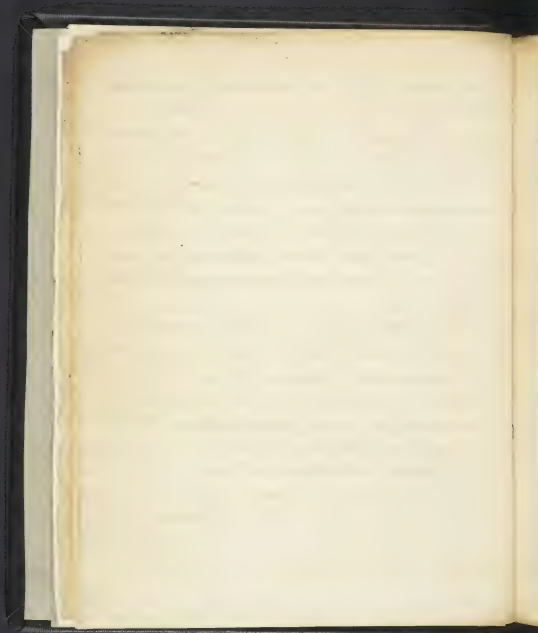
long passed by, brought unexampled desolation,
and dismay, into our peaceful city, is shorn of
half its towers, since you pointed out its fatal
origin, and inflammative character.

Though it has been more especially your
omniscience, to cultivate, and preside over, the depart-
ment of Surgery; the Science of Medicine, has
derived some of her richest trophies, from your
profound, & unvaried researches, into the living
code of nature.

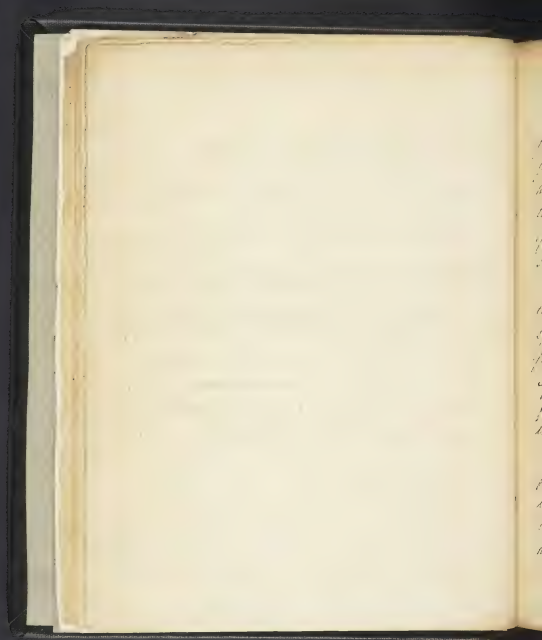
It has been your ambition, rather to
accomplish, than assert your claim, to great
and glorious achievements. Above the boast,
of foreign greatness, you have not been less
humble, by the envy of the Old, than the
admiration, of the New World.

"Semper honos, nomenque tuum
—laudesque manebunt."

Samuel Jones.



66
Tisiva torrentis pennis, flammæque latentis
Indicium vultus est, & ductus anhelitus ægis.
Sopora lingua sumit, prepedisque mentis omnis
Ora patenti, auræque graves, captantur hiatus.
Non stratum, non ulla pati, velamina possunt:
Tantaque sunt miseris inisi tædium lecti;
Prostrantur; aut, si prohibent consistere vires,
Corpora, devolvunt in humum, fugiuntque Penates
Quisque suos sua cuique domus funesta videtur.
Quoniam visum mortale malum, tantæque latebat
Causa nocens cladis; pugnatum est, arte, medendi;
Lætium superabat opem; qua vita jacebat.
Et quia causa patet, locus est in crimine notus”.



On opening the door, to the bedside of the patients, and comparing what we see, and what we feel, with the massive volumes, which in other times, have laboured to unfold the causes, the nature, and the treatment, of fevers; What are the distorted images of the imagination, and of a sickle credulity, which start up before us; our senses are appalled, not satisfied -

Conceiv'd in the brain, intericated with the mania of explaining every thing, nourished by splendid, and imposing, 'hypothesis', and defended from decay, by this imperishable qualification, *Epoë dixit*; false theories, have begotten false facts, and these in their turn, have begotten other theories, upon whose wreck, others have been erected.

Passing rather the glittering ignominies, of imagination, than the pure, and sacred light of truth, Such illusions have been common in the history of the human mind, wherever medicine has had a disciple, or science a votary.

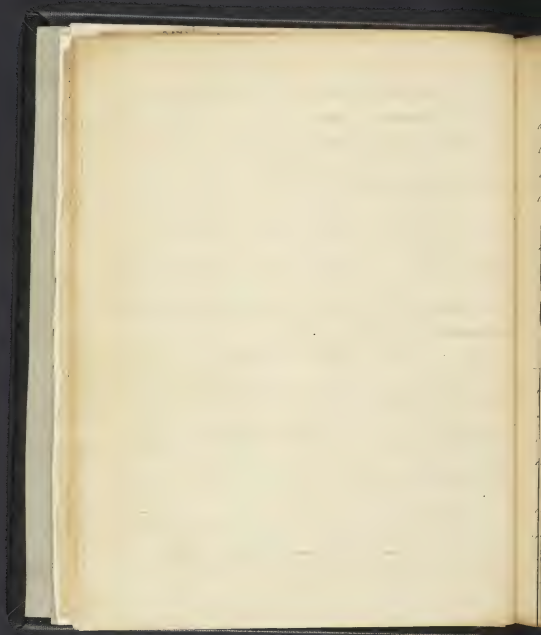


It is time for those, whose task it is, to unlock
you the treasures of nature, to come out of their cloists,
to kneel to the flames, the gilded theories, and
learned dreams of many masters, and turn valves
unfolded pages, presenting disease as it is.

The present is an anxious moment, the
horizon of medicine, glows with a light, transcending
all the past. Science ceases to sigh, and with-
draw her care, but expanding her wings, in the
pure atmosphere of truth, rejoices in the dissemination
of wholesome knowledge.

It is a pity when facts, are only
counted, the soul of science, and the philosophy of
medicine, the support of pages, which have been handled
down through centuries of time, unaltered, and un-
altered, amidst the revolutions of systems, and hypotheses, which have
perished and are forgotten. Few are the only legacy,
which can endure to immortality.

Too many important points, are yet in
debate, in which every approach to truth, has

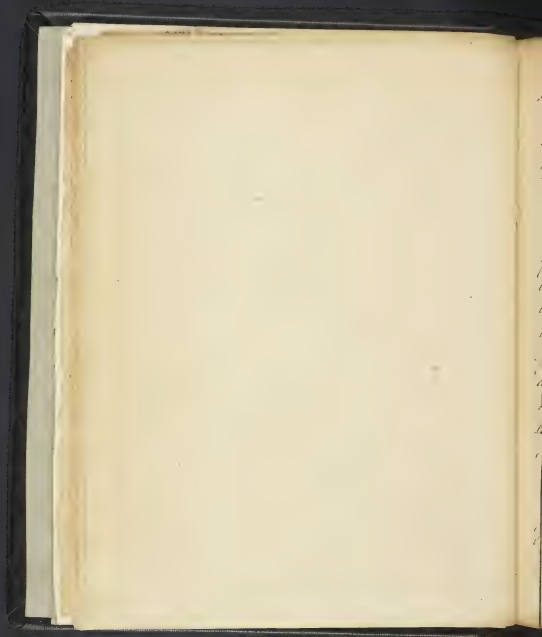


has been cut off, by the discordance of sentiment,
and thick obscurity of opinion, which has agitated the
wisest, but more by the angry cavils, and septic
bites, of wounded pride. Such is peculiarity
the fate of the theme before us—

Contemplating the epidemick of 1820, the
hegitating diffidence, with which every one abated
his opinion, it will be conceded that something
remains yet to be done, both to elucidate its nature,
and improve its practice. As if it were some
sacred thing, —

As the wiles have lightly touched, or touch-
ing, between their own doubts, and the opposing
doctrines of others, have mysteriously exclaimed,
the greater the sphere of light, the greater the
circumference of darkness, that enveloped it.

Feeling that neither my talents, nor acquirements,
are capable of doing justice, to this subject, and
not ignorant of the test by which my opinions will
be examined, I shall present without apology, in a

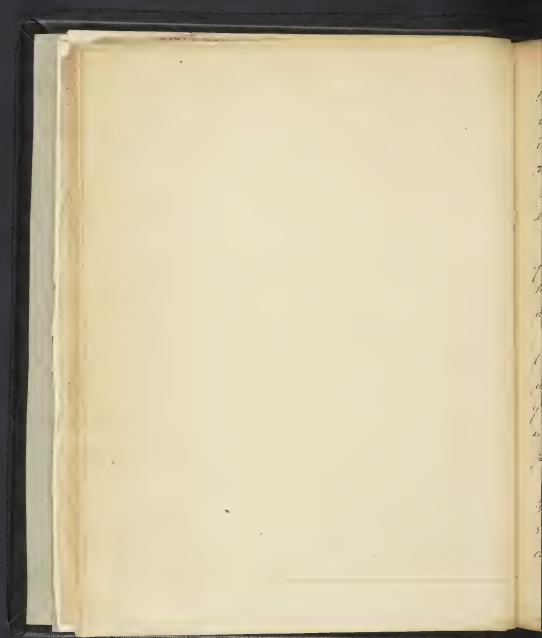


in a manner as plain, and intelligible as I am
able, what facts I have thought interesting, and
what opinions have appeared to me the legitimate
deductions of facts.

It is as well known as any historical
fact, that whenever yellow fever has appeared in
our city, the diseases of its vicinity, and of great
extent of adjacent country, have shown in various
degrees an imitative aspect, being the highly in-
flammatory forms of Bilious remittents, Cholera,
and Dysenteries, unusually intractable, and
mortally the disease in some sections of the country,
taking on the same form, and little inferior
in malignancy, to the unshorn victim here.

This was strikingly true of 1826.

It is equally notorious, that during the reign
of Typhus, I mean the Typhus Petechialis, of New
England, whose slow but deadly march, was at the

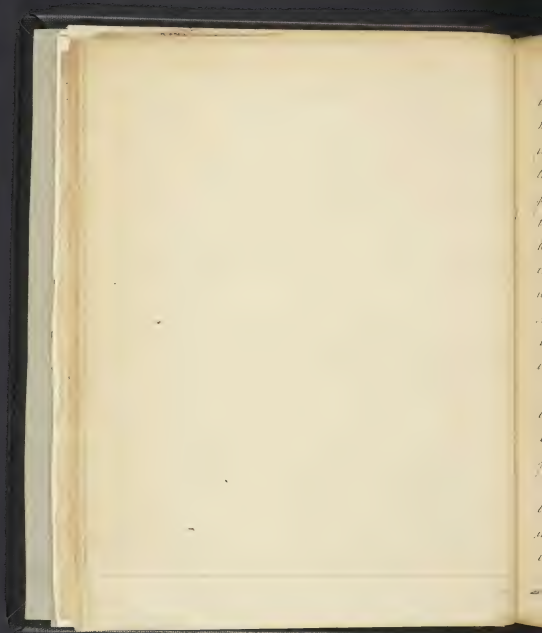


the whole face of our country, I wish to be forgot-
ten by the Authors of Medicine in sight of the
illustrious name, which can bear a Character, and
raise the literary glory of our Country, being
a mark to its various, subtle forms of disease,
even more potent in its ivory.

Billous and inflammatory fevers now less
frequently we see of decided yellow fever, put out its
head, and for a time the lancet was almost laid
aside.

Since the subsidence of that form of disease,
Cholera, Dysentery, the Bilious Remittent, &c, have
again sprung into existence, and have given the
gash to the diseases, throughout our Country, and
increasing in strength, seemed to announce the ap-
proach of the yellow fever, which has at length arrived.

Hence, it would seem that Typhus and
Yellow fever, are antagonising diseases. The one
relies as the other advances. They chase for their
circulations, different periods of years, and dif-



different seasons, the one comes out in the moon of
midsummer, its fumes haunt the crowded pile,
whose foul exhalations, being undisturbed by the
the salubrious breeze, that sweep the adjacent
plains. It revels on the heated, of putrescent ma-
terials, now fermenting under a tropical heat. It
lives in greatest vigour, along the humid air of
the watercourses, mingling its own poisonous breath
with the foul exhalations, there eliminated, and
having thus acquired that force, with which
it had been inert and innocent, it assails upon
it will, with fiendlike destruction.

Whilst the other comes out in the chilly
dampness of winter, takes a less discriminative range,
but lingers rather, in the elevated levels, of the
Dear and comfortable.

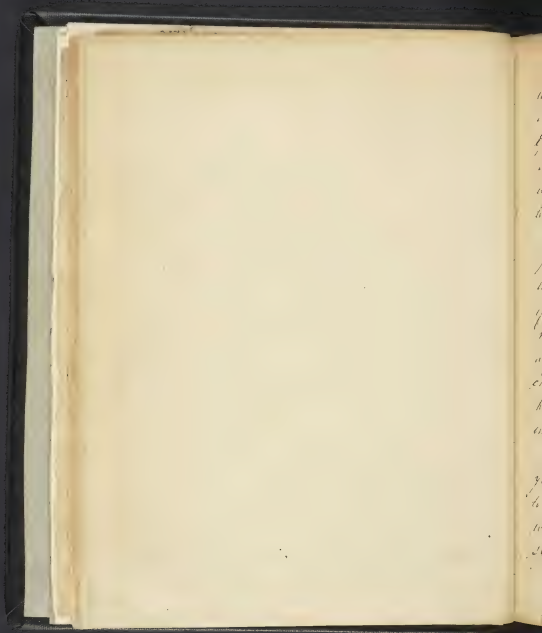
In the wise disposition of events, we see
this mercy in the pestilence; They never go hand
in hand to the slaughter. I believe it is a law,
which never errs, that two epidemics, specifically

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Specifically, different, in their nature, cannot coexist in the same place, nor can two morbid actions, coexist in the same system.

In the widely diffused morbid constitution of the atmosphere, with the pestilential principles, which regulates, where it will, and impreges diseases with a specific character, whatever cause, may have called it into existence, or modified, its nature.

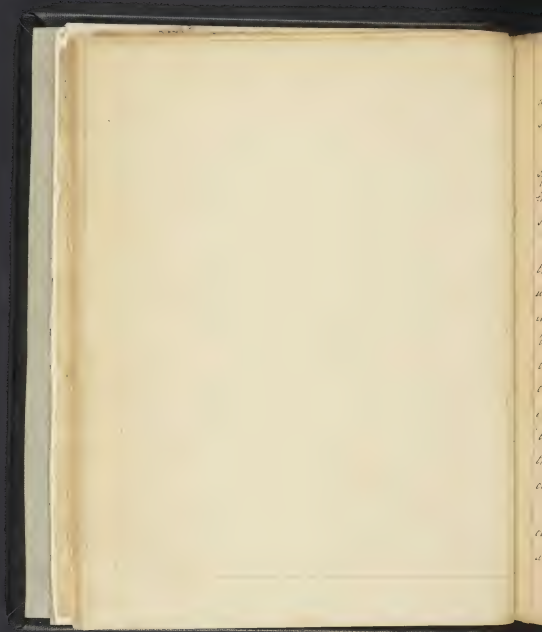
That the atmosphere, the most heterogeneous matter in nature, should, sometimes, be the cause of disease, we might a priori expect; varied, by ~~by~~ different intensities, of heat and humidity, it may hold in solution, whatever is formed in the materia of nature. Thus the grateful spices of the field, mingle with the loathsome halitus of putrefaction, and changes, are there, constantly going on, unseen and unknown, but whose phenomena sometimes delight or astonish us, hence the meteor, dancing upon the night, the voice of thunder, the precipitation of many rocks, which



which, solatiled, in nature's great laboratory, please
our ears. Then move the hidden pestilence,
Epidemic, and contagious diseases, have different
causes. They may come in aid, or the other, or
unite, to produce the same effect. This is a law,
to which I am satisfied there is no exception.

An unobtrusive fact, which may not be mis-
placed here, equally illustrative of the strong
local partialities of epidemic diseases, and
of their noncontagious nature, occurred under
my immediate observation. Early last summer,
a form of a highly inflammatory, Pelvic, remittent
character, appeared in one of the wards of the Stone
house, it spread rapidly, through the ward, no
one residing in it escaped, nurse nor assistant.

The infected, about forty in number, were
young, healthy, females, from the age of fifteen
to thirty, all, except three recovered, two of whom
were removed as suspicious cases, and died with
symptoms of great malignancy. The third having

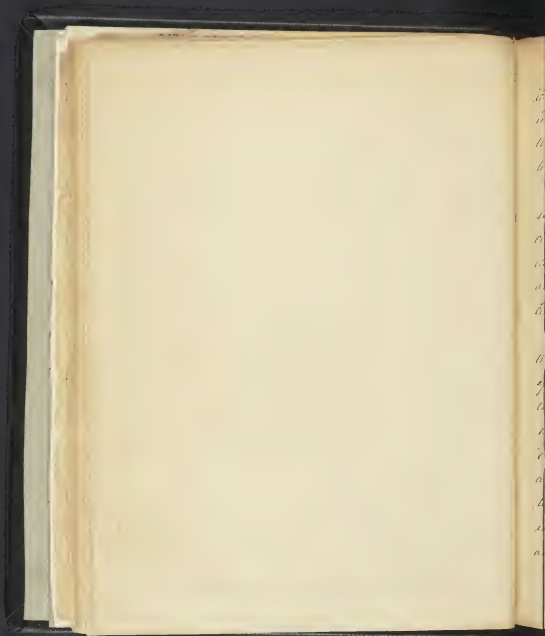


joining even of our intimate naitis, immediately
sicken and died.

Doctor Parson, believed it depended on a
specific contagion, and was the more convinced of
this, when a few new cases being admitted, they all
sickened near about, the fifth day after admission.

It occurred to me, that this ward, being at
the top of the house, the entrance to it a stair way,
with which, the door of five large wards below, contain-
ing some hundred Sick, and Infirm, communicated,
which now, were all thrown open, on account of
the warmth of the weather, the foul, miasmas, of
each ward, sufficed and pouring out at the top
of each door, in a constant stream, ascended
the Stairway, and was staved, in the ward above,
through which it was almost to circulate, before it
could escape.

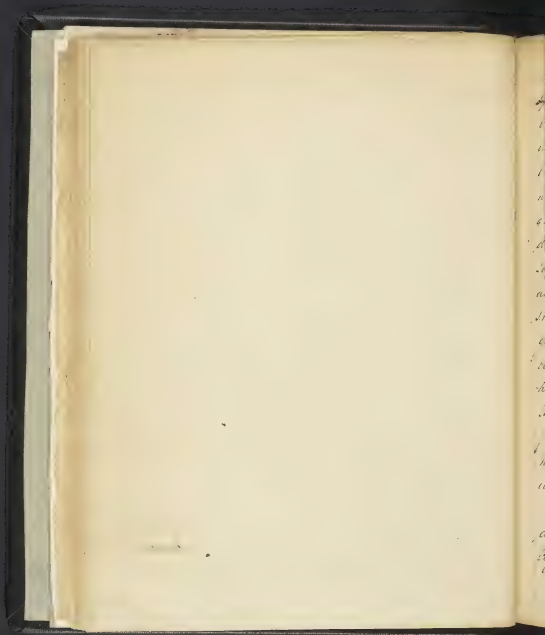
Imagining this effluvia, though the Senses
could not detect it, to be the cause of the fever,
and having closed the door, when admitted it,



it, and given another direction, to the current,
immediately, six more were admitted into the
ward, in the midst of the sickness, none of these
look sick, tho' prior to this, not one had escaped.

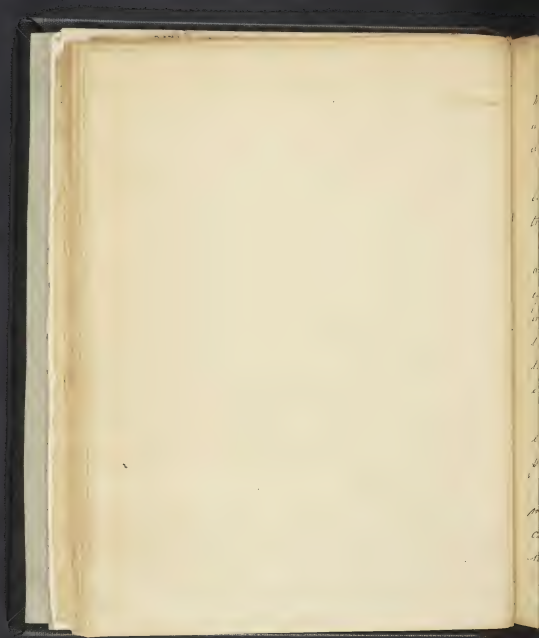
In no other part of the house, at this period,
was there a similar disease, notwithstanding the
constant and unrestrained communication, between
the wards. With evidence of contact, therefore,
anywhere occurs, this disease proved itself not
contagious.

It is rational to look for its source, to
the morbid constitution, of the atmosphere, more
efficient, by the particular distemperature, of
the air of the place. Whilst the antiquated,
nocturnal, contagion, yet lingers amongst us, it
deserves not lightly, to be passed by, or in depre-
ciance of the law of epidemics, it will continue
to be one of the causes, of yellow fever. Dwelling
in the imagination, it possesses all the banes,
an infected district, subject to a specifically.



~~spacious~~, morbid atmosphere. It pursues its
victims with terror, until pale, and trembling,
with false alarms, they are the easy prey, of
other causes. But the insatiable fiend, spares
not even the languid, it withholds from the can-
quering sufferer, the minister of relief, he groans,
desires in agony, till nature perhaps, allows
some respite. A moment's sensibility returning, he
awakes, he looks up for that sympathy, which
smiled with him in prosperity, to seek his an-
guish, but from the strong impulse of self preservation
those nearest to his heart, have deserted
him, the ties of nature and of consanguinity are
broken, none lies within him, he turns from the
pathless world, sighs, and expires. This is
no picture of fancy, real life has been blot-
ted with such scenes.

A young Gentleman with whom I was
acquainted, becoming ill in the infected district,
left the city to be nursed by his fond Mother,



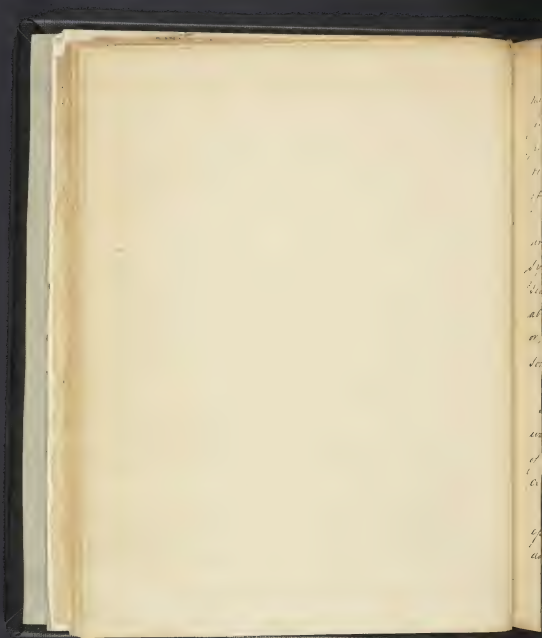
mother and family, who resided but a small distance
in the country, he was met with a cold repulse as one
whose touch was fatal, whose breath pestiferous.

He retreated to the stable, and did not request
beside the ^{more} feeling beast, his body almost denied
the refuge of a cravat.

Contagious diseases are never epidemic,
and differ in being less partial to climate or country,
equally regardless of the extremes of heat and cold,
once abroad, they move on in steady march, until
they make the world their theatre of triumph, and
live forever, unless some champion of medicine or
some genius interpose.

But epidemic, unlike contagious dis-
eases, depending entirely on the state of the atmos-
phere, are extinguished or annihilated at its will.

Unlike contagious diseases, epidemics are so
much influenced by the particular existing
causes, and circumstances of the place the in-
habitants, that whilst within certain narrow

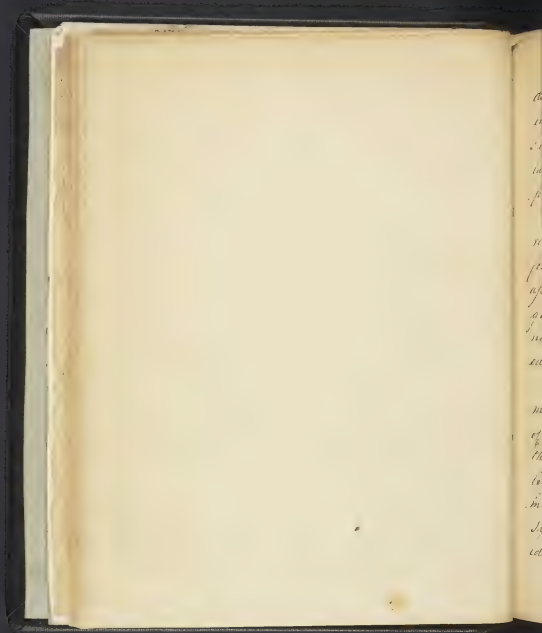


happens: limits nearly are the, at the distance of a
few hundred feet the disease is quite within the
power of medicine. A fact noticed by the histo-
rians of the yellow fever, and remarkably true
of 1820.

Unlike what happens from contagious fevers,
an attack of yellow fever, though it may afford the
system of defence against its future invasions, this
security is neither certain, nor permanent; examples
abound in proof of this position, those inhaling
or born in yellow fever countries, & being sea-
soned to the poison, inhale it with impunity.

Even a few years the susceptible is
confined, and now returning, they are equally
with the stranger its victims, thus obeying the laws
of ordinary, & of epidemic poisons, unlike the se-
creted contagion.

"I am now prepared to consider the
epidemic of 1820 in all the variety of its character
as being specifically but one disease divisible



divisible into a number of distinct grades. From what opportunities I have had, of comparing them, I hope to make evident, that there was a specific relationship between the mildest and most malignant forms.

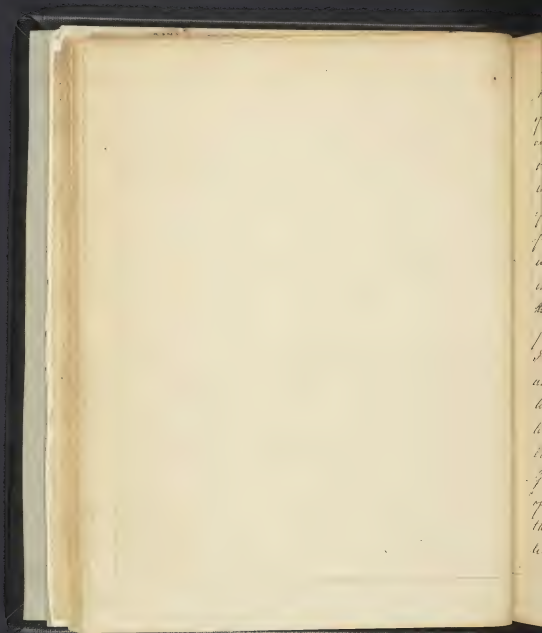
This leads me necessarily to treat of the relationship, which exists between Bilious, and yellow fever, and I trust in the event, what I shall have assumed on this point, will not appear altogether gratuitous. Where yellow fever makes its annual visits, its bilious character is uniformly ascertained, and its contagion denied.

It is well known that whilst it deals mildly with ^{the} natives, in the immediate shape of the Bilious remittent, the stranger, left seasonable to the poison, suffers the fatal yellow fever. But before I enter on this discussion, it will be right in me, to speak of the sources, the nature, and the symptoms, of that with which I was most acquainted, the epidemic of this city of 1820.

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Beginning by a few cases of its milder form, early in June, it was at its height in the midst of August, and ceased to be epidemic in September.

It first appeared along the narrow lanes, alleys, and courts, of the southern section of our city, where negroes chiefly congregated, whose narrow ill conditioned hovels, for the most part constructed of wood, contained a family; sometimes a plurality of families on every floor, whose cellars were inhabited, and whose unclean inmates crowded them together (and the most filthy, and discolored ^{skins} often without change of raiment). These alleys are unpaved, and are purged by the scavenger, and into which every kind of filth, and kitchen refuse, for years collecting, has been up into an undefinable mire, bubbling from the continued moisture of the Spring, and now fermenting under the hot sun of Summer, emitting a hateful, most nauseous, and disgusting, & these led thither by duty, or curiosity. I have no



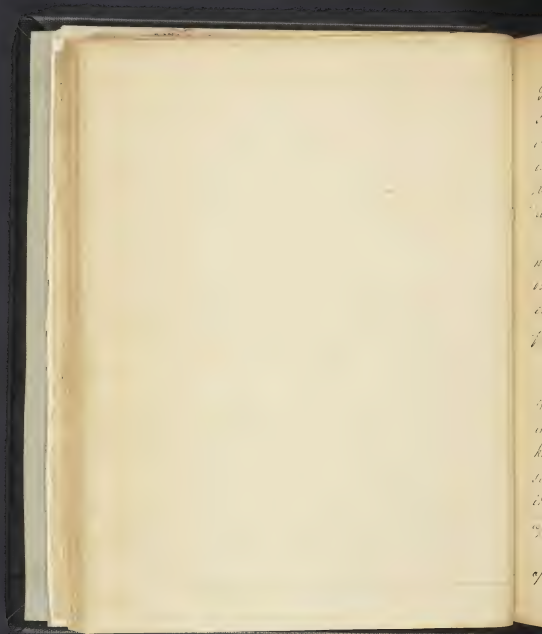
no idea however, that the degree of sensible qualities
of an exhalation, has any connexion, with its poison-
ous power, it may, or it may not, be associated with
odoriferous matter, many of the most active poisons
we have, are inodorous and almost tasteless. Three
of these might have Wilkinson's case, since the
first received into the Almshouse. In these
was seen an unfavourable prognosis of the ensue-
ing summer. These were of such a character, as
to induce Mr Wilson, one of the house surgeons
prudently to call the attention of the Board of
Health, who were already observing its origin,
and with the wisest policy adapting remedies
to the causes of this disease. The cases refer-
red to, were not examined post mortem in the house
but subsequently coming under the notice of Dr
Johson upon the field, he without any knowledge
of the history of the cases, informed me afterwards,
that he suspected them to have been cases of ma-
lignant fever.

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Of this disease of the negro Alloys, nearly
300 cases were brought to the Almshouse. The
white number of whites included, did not exceed
the average of deaths, which was about 25 to the
hundred. Though a number of these cases, origi-
nated in labourers employed upon the wharves
and others residing within, or having visited
the infected districts the distinction of char-
acter between them, and the malignant force
which they developed itself, was for the most
part, upon close inspection clear and unde-
niable, whatever reliance may have existed
between them.

I was frequently visited during the
prevalence of this indomick, by a professional
gentleman, and correct observer of facts, who
has seen much of the yellow fever of New Orleans,
where ^{he} has been engaged in practice, and made
many post mortem examinations.

Having seen the disease of the Surgeon

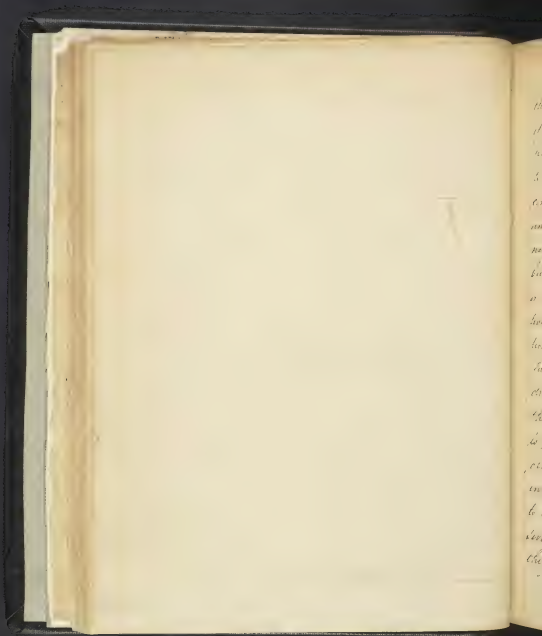


Gugar house, and a pistol in a number of dis-
sections, he assured me of his entire conviction,
of the specific identity, of the two, and that
disease, having all the characteristics of
scarlet fever as in the British, named
under the same denomination of fever.

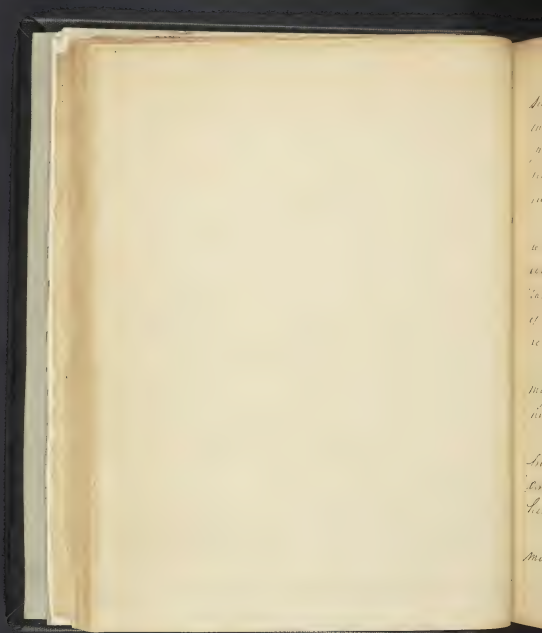
I shall present you even now of its
nature & pathology, derived from a careful
observation, of its phenomena in the living, and
circulated in the subject. It becomes me
next to speak of the symptoms, and first, of
the forerunning symptoms.

These present to the curious, an interesting
theme for speculation, but more from their intrinsic
importance, demand our consideration. Were the
knowledge which we conceive to be attainable on this
subject, fully important in the medical mind,
it might do much to arrest the march of death,
especially to curtail the dominion of epidemics.

Amongst the phenomena that announce the
approach of this disease the —



the feelings are the most precious, and most worthy
of intellect, immediate preceding the sensation
which declares him wit, the patient is remarkable
to have a lion's pride, surpassing his wit, a
convivial, metropolitan feeling, majestic in his actions,
and brags not in the slightest impudence, giving a
new and peculiar animation to his countenance,
but no alarming independence is excited in the patient,
a trace about him, commonly it carries a face which
line, that is given, and all regard it as the comple-
ment of health; charmed with his power, as it he had
not began to see, he reverts in that security which
claims no danger, but the more overwhelming is
the tempest that follows, when the Arabian spell
is broken, an intoxication succeeds, which is more
poisonous, allied to that from wine, which soon sinks
into languor of body and mind, and disposition
to sleep, from which he is aroused by shills,
severe pains in the head, and back, stiffness of
the joints, the eye is red, suffused, and sometimes



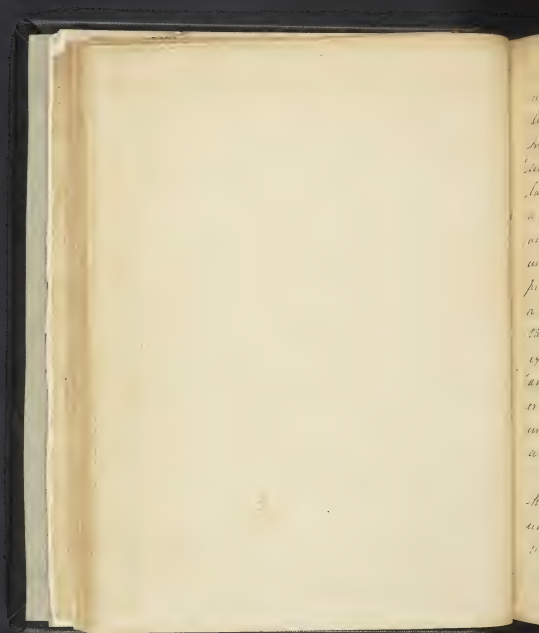
Sometimes, prolonged, the skin is hot, dry, and brown,
there is great restlessness, and anxiety about the
bracæolæ, the stomach soon gives way, and various
symptoms ... comes on. Thus introduced it
runs its various course.

The expression of countenance conforming
to the morbid ^{local} activity described, was at this time
scarcely shining, and peculiar, and having once
gotten possession of the mind, it is like the voice
of an intimate friend, which cannot possibly
be described, though immediately recognised.

Considering health as a unit, disease
may consist of an infinite variety of impressions
and derangements of functions.

The numerous signs of disease, also, as
soon conforming to any uniform plan, may
consist in any disturbance of ^{the} equilibrium of
healthy action.

Nest to the pleasurable excitement of
mind of animal power and appetite the most



most common precursors of this disease, were
languor of mind, depression of spirits, lassitude
from little or no exercise, vertigo, fainting, drowsi-
ness, heavy sleeps, incubus, morbid vigi-
lance, perversion of taste, nausea, or vomiting,
a dull pain of the side, pains of the head, back
and limbs, cramps, creeping chills, coldness
unnatural fevers, night sweats, sudden and
profuse evacuations, from any of the excretories,
a suppression of urine, a sense of fullness of
the head, yellow, dusky, red, or staring
eye, swelling, an altered expression of features
and countenance, falut, failure of memory,
or of any of the intellectual faculties, an
unusual quickness of perception and emotion,
a sudden development of new dispositions.

I am quite persuaded from what I
have seen, and from inquiries which I routi-
nally made, that few cases commenced
without some, or a combination, of the

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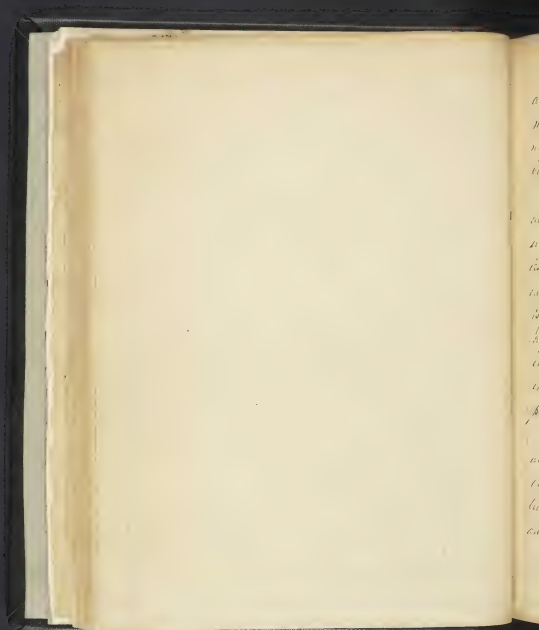
the precursory symptoms described; but more especially with a morbid, and pleasurable excitement, and with a characteristic expression of countenance, which a habitually nervous person escapes common observation, may easily be perceived in the eye, that is familiar with the peculiarities of morbid excitement.

"Amid the heavens

Dark, many, deep in a cloudy speck
Impress'd, the mighty tempest brooding dwells,
Of no regard, save to the skillful eye?" *Thomson.*

What fact can be more interesting, or practically important, yet in the history of fever this phenomena has hardly been noticed, and few are aware that it ever occurs, its nature seems buried in the obscurity of physiological conjecture. *Causa latet, no est negligenda.*

But may we not imagine a peculiar poison, admitted into the system, and about to develop its action, the vis conservatrix takes the alarm,

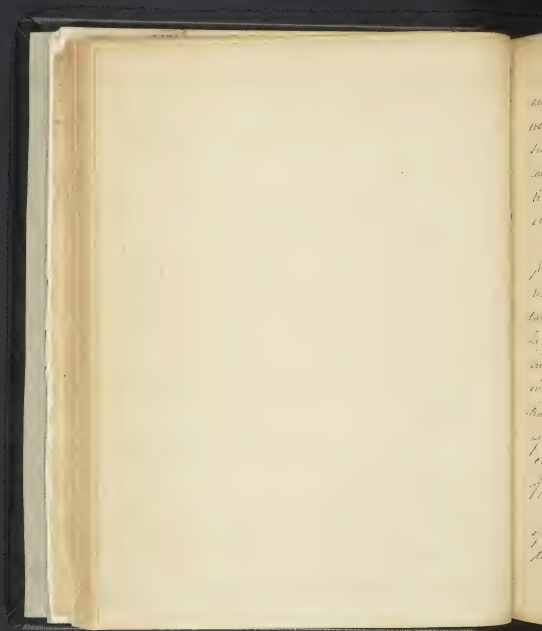


alarm, and exciting to the maximum, all the moving powers of life, an effort is made to eliminate the poison, or to arrest and subvert the morbid tendency.

The system, like an elastic bow, rebounds with a force corresponding to that with which it was bent, but when its cords are drawn too tightly, its collisions separate, and it ceases to react. In this as it may, every action of the moving machine is quickened; circulation, secretion, sensation, heat, sensorial and mechanical power, are all increased; and whilst a balance is preserved in these actions, the sensation is highly pleasurable.

De Cain, the celebrated tragedian, always to enter on the stage on a certain occasion, observed that he felt an unaccountable exaltation of mind, and accession of animal strength and dexterity in the consequence of certain success.

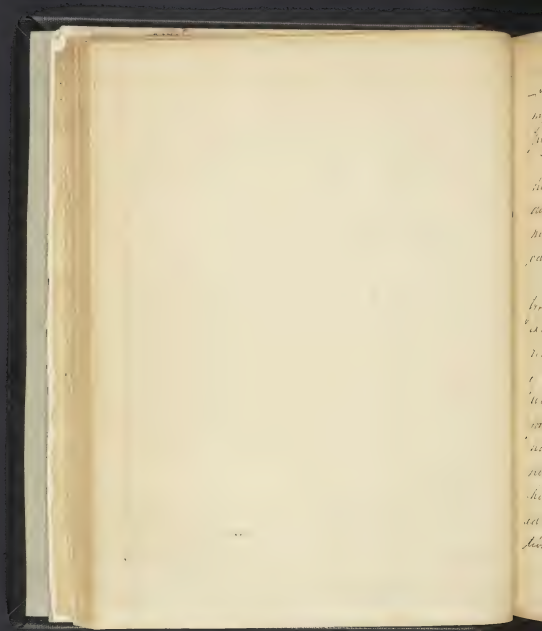
Such indeed was the effect that the audi-



audience though long accustomed to admire him,
were astonished, as if some new prodigy had
suddenly ^{appeared} he entirely surprised himself, but
in rich melody & expression, had not ceased to
vibrate in his ear, when he became suddenly
ill, and in four days was a corpse.

Doctor Howard in his notes on Thomas
practico, edition 1825, Article Croup, has these
remarkable words. "In the firm's stage of croup,
the child sits laughing and playing upon the
lap of its mother, manifesting a very unusual
out morbid degree of animation" I cannot forget
in the case of a child that was dear to me
having observed a placidity and calmness
of spirits, above her habits, on the evening pre-
ceding the fatal night, on which she died
of croup.

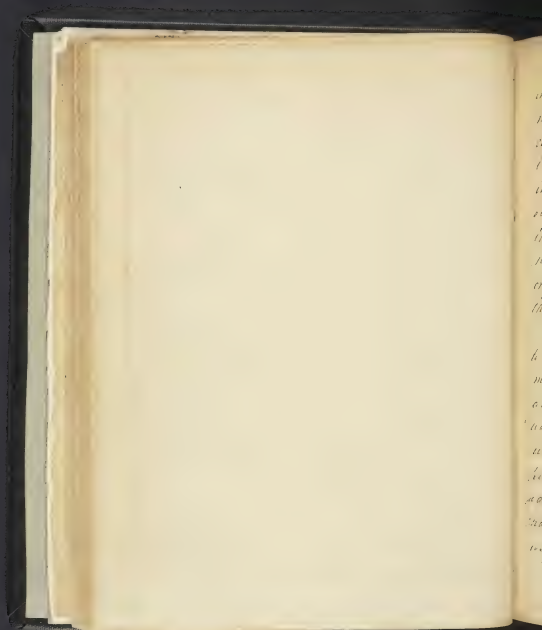
Considering the high practical importance
of an early diagnosis, and of prompt Sym-
ptoms, especially during the reign of Epidemicity



I shall introduce two cases, which first called my attention to the subject, and made an impression never to be forgotten.

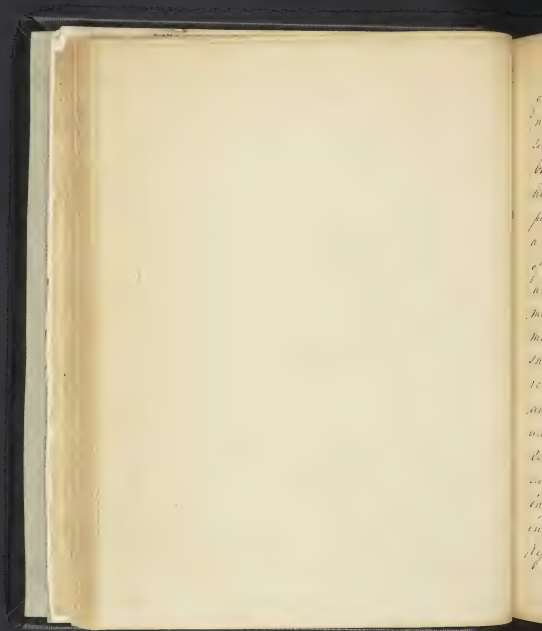
A young woman about 24 years of age, having recovered from an unimportant surgical disease, was engaged for a time, as an assistant nurse, whilst residing in the ward. She came to me, expressing the desire to be discharged,

I was then astonished at the peculiar beauty, which lighted up her countenance, and the exhilaration of her spirits, her eye was most remarkable, there seemed to be an acuteness of intellect, and capacity of mind next to her, with the liveliest sensibility she thanked me for her health, and repeatedly declared, she had never in her life felt so well. I perceived her manner had sometimes inspiringly, something in it all with whom she spoke, seemed immediately to participate in her inspiration, her pulse beat 100, and was, natural in

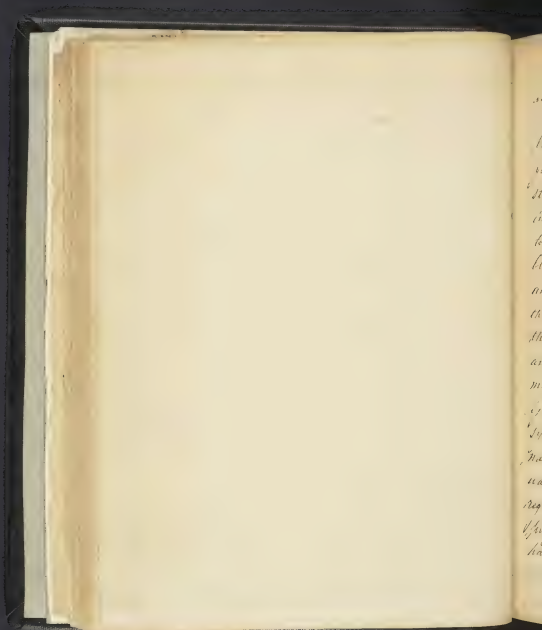


in volume, and, yes, not from the colour of her
manner, but from the peculiar expression of
countenance, I imagined this to be a case of mela-
ncholia, which I had known in two or three
instances, to precede an attack of fever. I pointed
out this case, and my conclusions with regard to
it, to one of the gentlemen of the house, but found
him incredulous, attributing it to common causes,
or possibly to a slight intoxication, from which I
thought it clearly distinguishable.

Without alarming her, I recommended her
to tarry a day or two longer. It was now eight in the
morning, I saw her again at eleven, already a
great change had occurred, she was insensible,
was reclining upon the bed, and seemed abstracted,
with an expression of anxiety, startled when I ap-
peared, palmed a moment, and then replied in
a quick, and, inebriated manner, pulse slow, and
hardly perceptible, her eye was watery, as if from
weeping. In the afternoon she became quite



and clamorous, talked incessantly, but made
no complaint. At eleven at night Lewis sent for
suddenly her breathings had become short, and
laborious, she had a severe pain across the fore-
head, her eye seemed to start from the socket
pulse more full, but slow, irregular, and yielding,
a coldness pervaded the surface of her body, sensible
of a great inward struggle, she inquired frequently
whether we thought she was dying, and seemed
more terrified with the horrors of death, than a
malefactor at the stake. In about half an hour,
she had a spell of vomiting, and then obtained
relief. She soon again became exceedingly restless,
and was so all night, about ten next morning,
whilst Lewis present, immediately after another ac-
cident, paroxysm of vomiting, her eye became sud-
denly fixed, the pupil dilated and she fell dead
instantly. The stomach was found neither
inflamed, but contained no black vomit, the
vessels of the pia mater and of the brain were



now round neck, injected with blood.

But a few days after this the same morbid hilarity, aroused my attention, in a healthy young black woman. With the force of the striking example before me, I was alarmed, on examining her pulse, it was almost absent, she was put to bed, when it immediately rose, but was still heaving, and slow. A cathartic was administered, and she was carefully watched; in the middle of the day, she was observed to fall asleep, and about three in the afternoon, to complain of rigours, and head ache; which having subsided, she became more talkative and delirious. She became evidently very ill, tho' she presented no very positive symptoms, her skin was never hard, or above the natural temperature, on her countenance there was a feeble smile, or risus sardonicus, the region of her stomach was somewhat tender when pressed upon. About the third day, the skin had a peculiar cadaverous feel, and was

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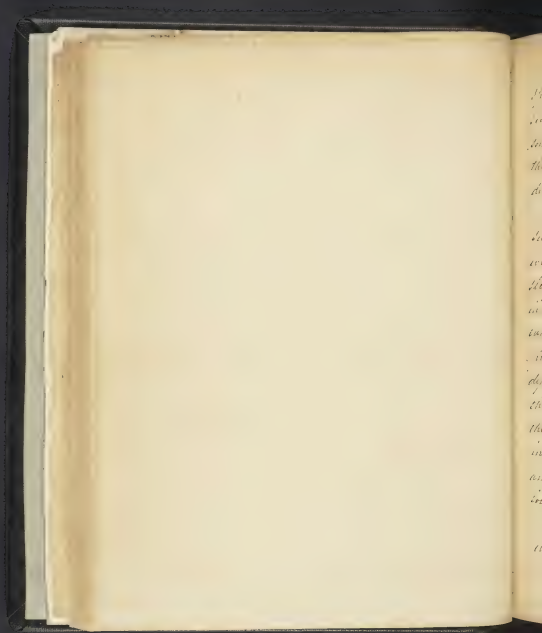
was torpid. She had, a hicough, and made frequent unsuccessful efforts to vomit, she died on the night of the third day. Her Stomach was found to be inflamed, containing a dark coffee ground matter.

From the entire absence of complaint, and external evidence of disease, she was not to be supposed to be ill, by those around her until the third day, when very great prostration of power occurred.

In other cases less striking, and less fatal, I have witnessed the same preliminary signs in which I have now been deceived. They consisted often in the mere expression of countenance, without any effect on the manner of the person.

I come now to speak of the more remarkable symptoms, and phenomena, which exhibit the general character of the disease.

The morbid hilarity, of which I have the



Spoken, was succeeded by a corresponding depression of spirits, to which succeed lassitude, vertigo, sometimes syncope, drowsiness, rigors, pain in the head, rays across the forehead, extending down the spine; and often to the extremities &c.

The eye had at all times a peculiar expression, was suppressed, red, protruded, often more elevated than natural, frequently open in sleep; the vessels of the tunica conjunctiva were in a few instances never injected with blood, the early redness of the eye, changed to muddiness, and frequently to a dark yellow. Soon even the cornea depressed, and irregular, as if from absorption of the aqueous humor. In a few fatal cases the eye was bright to the last, and only changed in expression. When the pupil became dilated, and the eye suddenly fixed, death always followed in a few minutes.

The tongue was early covered with a white fur, changing to brown, and finally to

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to black, and thickly blue. Red over, or a thick
inner side, or in, cuticle more or less
or possibly clean, and natural, in some of the worst
cases, or a delicate white, for disappearing and
inward, or, every few hours, occurred in three instances
(Two of these died) or rough, hard, dry, coriaceous.
to the feet, and insensible, or glazed, dry, and
excessively hot, or prurient, or contracted; dimin-
ished in bulk, or paralyzed, and intractable, or
together with the teeth, and gums, loaded with
a black offensive scorch.

The sense of taste was sometimes ob-
literated or accented.

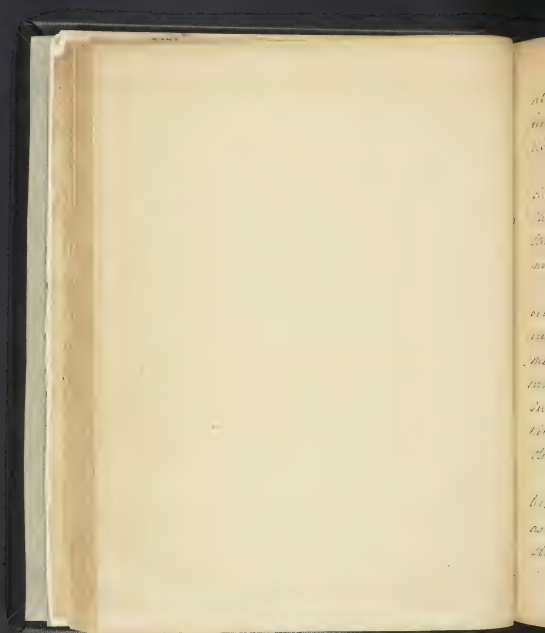
Chills occasionally announced the onset; partic-
ularly in milder cases, in rare instances they
were repeated, they aided much in forming a
prognosis of the event, whose sensation was
so much obliterated from the first, that chills
did not form, much was to be apprehended.

The skin presented great varieties, I have

[Faint, illegible handwritten text visible on the right edge of the page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

have seen it steadily above the natural standard
in an unusual length of time, much beyond what
happens in ordinary fevers, but in such cases I
have remarked that a remission having once ta-
ken place is seldom followed by this sign
of febrile exacerbation. in other cases the skin
has preserved a equable temperature, and
remaining soft, moist, and perfectly natural,
when not the less danger was manifest, but
commonly it was otherwise, the head or breast
is red, having a great warmth, whilst the
extremities were cool, shivered, and clammy.

Numbness, with a dull pain sometimes
across the skin, and muscles, & a raw, cold
dry the extremities, these symptoms were not
always quite removed, until after some time
function was restored. A general torpor
and entire insensibility of the skin, occurred
in some of the most malignant cases. I
have known it amongst those decisive of

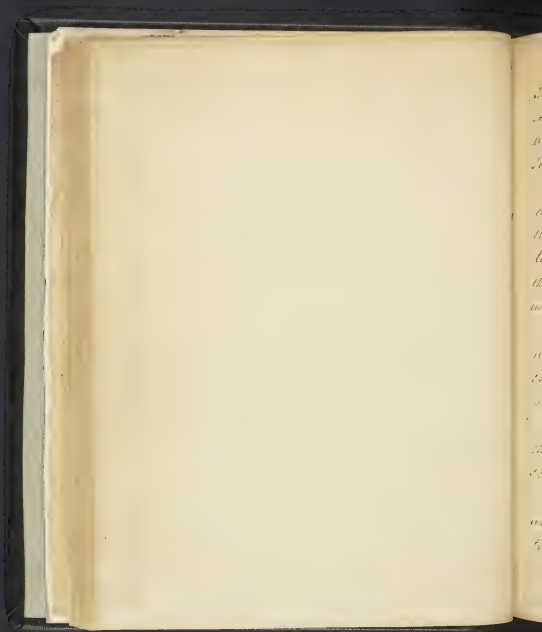


abundance, and there was a much muscular
tissue remaining; but the patient continued to
die from it to the east.

The skin in most cases became yellow,
it being covered in the intensity of the disease,
the patches with which it was covered, and
the period of the disease, but no more
were observed occurring, about the third day.

In most cases of the disease, the skin
became suddenly yellow, denoting an unfa-
vorable change. It occurred in two cases or
more, that in serious apprehension was
entertained as to the result. The one became
suddenly yellow in the afternoon of the
tenth day, the other in the twelfth, and
died three days afterwards.

At this time a haemorrhagic disease
took place from the liver to the stomach,
as was evident both from the symptoms, and
dissections. In the first, the stomach



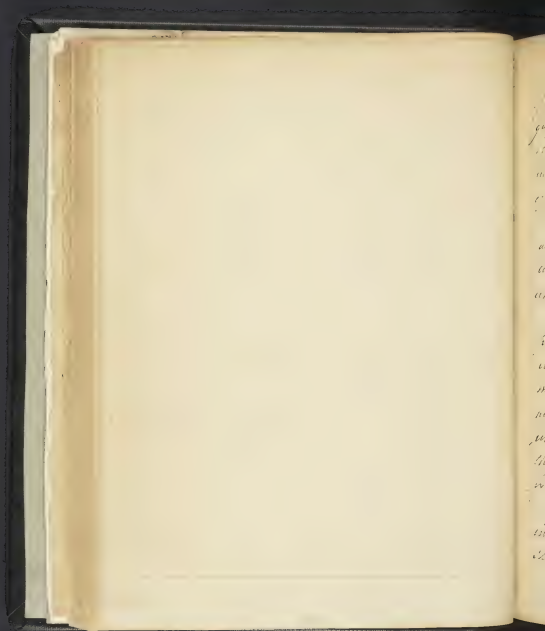
Stomach was found highly incrimed, sin-
gularly corrugated, and contracted, and filled
with black, smelly. The liver was also
somewhat incrimed.

Mucus yellow, the skin was, that of a
dusky mouse, and, as usual, shining, or on
the forehead only, was seen a shining, metallic
luster, with a mahogany die in the neck, In
these running yellow, the change was first seen
in the neck.

In incrimed dissection, from the outside,
was mounted yellow as wax, the urine was
coloured, and the musculature seemed give a
yellow tint, to a white snail, or *Handkerchief*.

It permeated the fat, the ocular tissue,
the peritoneum, and even the ventricles of the brain
have seen water of the most yellow.

The incrimed considered in quantity,
were mostly of a dark brown, or black, or
tinged with red, or clayey, or were occasionally

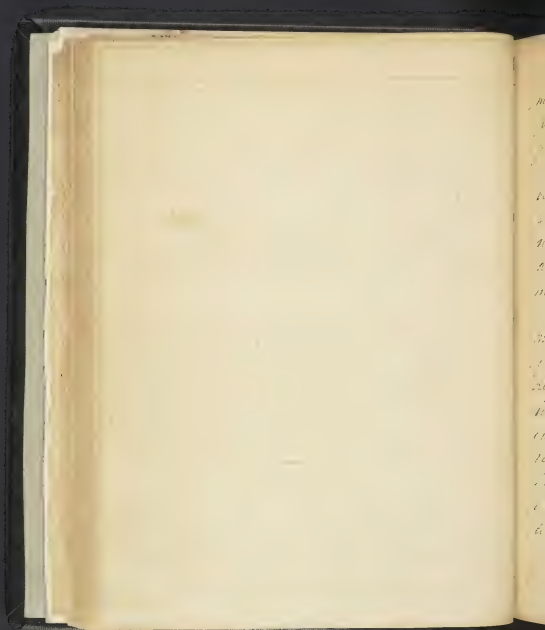


cream colour, which may be attributed to the re-
gurgitation and incessant vomiting of bile, and in
the cases to the suffocation, or paralysis, of the
liver, and consequent suspension of the secretion
of bile.

The feces were not unfrequently so acrid,
as to produce great distress in the bowels, and
to excoriate the rectum, and parts without the
anus.

In a patient who had suffered much, &
who died from this cause, a matter which
was chiefly a dark, thin bile, having a sedi-
ment resembling gun powder, was found in
his stomach, and intestines, and gall bladder,
wherever it was found, except in the gall bladder,
there were traces of inflammation, evidently caused
by the action of this disorderly secretion.

When long retained the feces were
interlarded with, and charred matter, a
stench, resembling that from putrid meat,

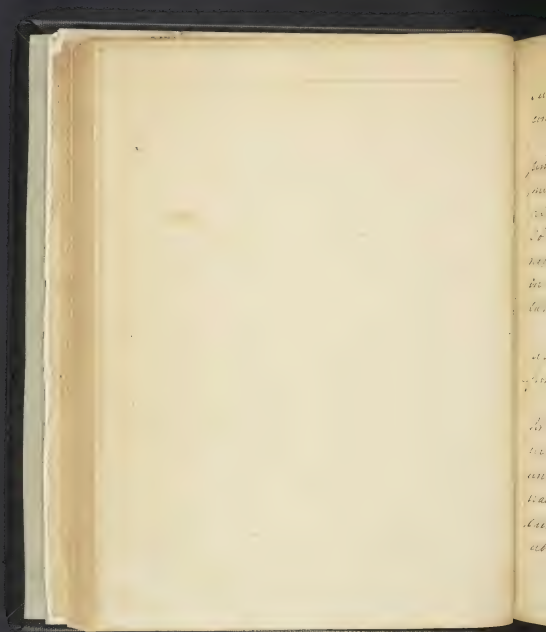


media, I fancied it to, indeed, from a partial
impression, taking place & distortion, the ob-
jective world lying altogether suspended,

Politeness in the latter, Stuei, was a prevailing symptom, and often too unvarying, such an untimely occurrence, but this was not uniform, there ^{was} a time which commenced with a Harshness and even with bovine tones, now and then Stuei.

In one of these a mildewed coat was
seen, this sensation was changed to the gastric
& one of the intestines, for some days his life was
endangered, but when he seemed to recover, and
rose from his bed, when there came a great dis-
charge of dark, thin, sticky mucus, by stool,
terminating the dark vomit, after which he
sweated, and expired. The stomach, with
a new attack of inflammation, was found
to contain a similar matter.

of *Puccinia Lemnoides*. *Antennaria*

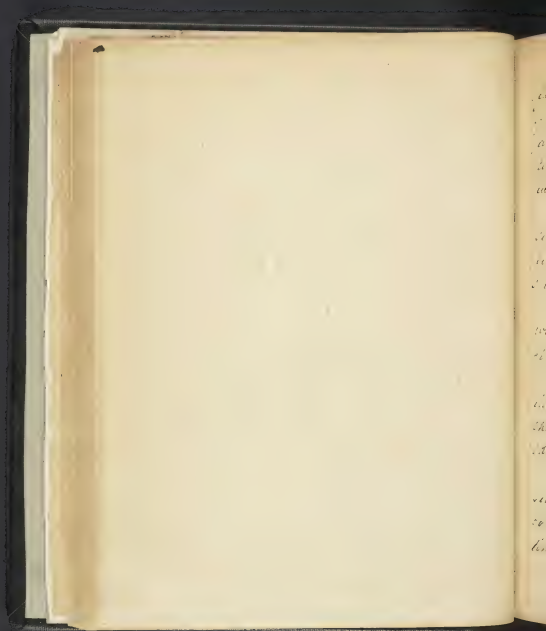


involuntary, was always followed by a ready emetition.

Bilious vomiting, sometimes, and some times accompanied the successive stages, of the milder cases, though the more malignant, were sometimes exempt from it. It was sometimes so acrid, as to produce a burning, and soreness of the throat and gullet. It varied much in quantity and has been so dark as to be mistaken for black vomit.

A bilious vomit, coming on at an advanced period, in cases previously free from it, was a most auspicious omen.

The urine was most remarkable for its density, especially in cases threatened with danger. In other respects it observed many unimportant variations. In one instance it was relieved but there was no discharge during three days when the patient died, about a cord's spanne of yellow serum



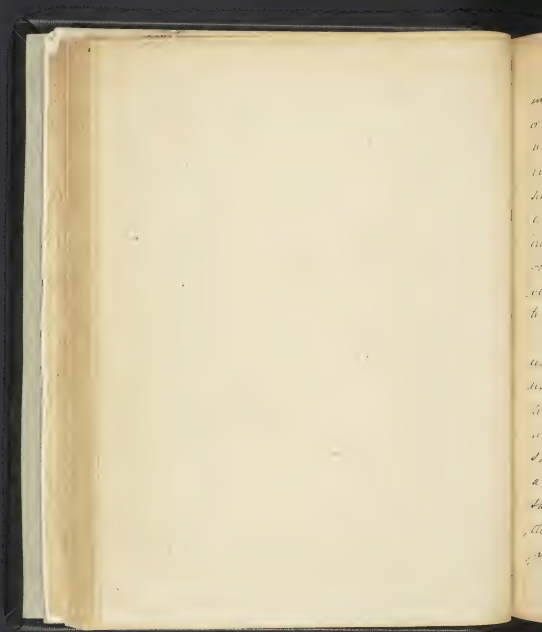
fluid, was found in the bladder. The coats
of the vessels were thickened, corrugated,
and inflamed. In the M^a mater, there
was discovered no other evidence of disease.

A total want of urines, may be con-
sidered amongst the most worse symptoms.
but not less so was *hæmaturia* which
is said to occur only in fatal cases.

It is very common, in the natural
course, of urines, even at the same time, to be
thick, or purulent.

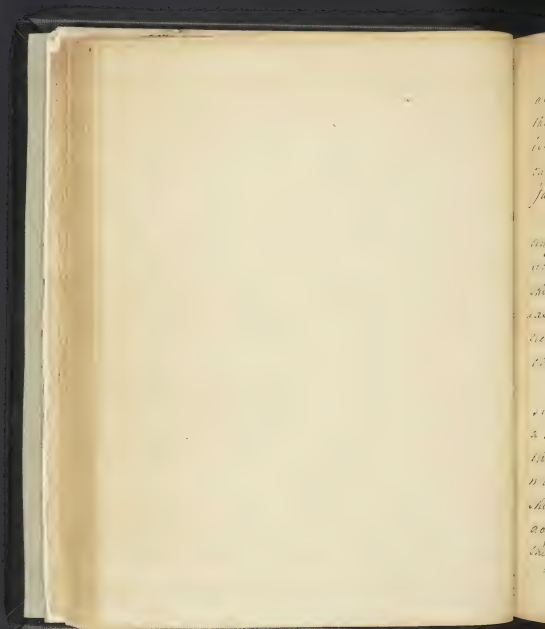
Fainting, which introduced the disease
in some instances, was more common to the first,
than to the second stage, to the justification to
the general findings.

A *Ecchyma squamosa*, with a consi-
derable protrusion of the tongue, occurred in two
continued attacks, it was paroxysmal, con-
tinuing for about five minutes at a time. viz.



increasingly, It was excited by any sudden noise,
or the of the bed cloths, or an effort to speak, it
was accompanied by some delirium, great ner-
vous irritability, and anxiety of mind, with
some constriction of the chest, a hurried and
loud breathing, and a pulse frequently
irregular, it gave to the countenance a most
ghastly aspect, ——— that could not be
concealed without emotion. It yielded entirely
to the loss of blood, which was general, and to heat.

Illusory power, often observed a strange
wandering consciousness with other symptoms, and
with itself. In some the morbid imagination, was in-
tense, almost amounting to paroxysms, convulsions,
 whilst others were much less affected, and
some were scarcely from their beds, with
a countenance ghastly, and collapsed, the
skin cold, the pulse almost imperceptible,
 disturbed by a delusive imagination and
 pursuing its object, pursued obstinately all



all medical authority. Thus dying upon their feet, they could not be persuaded they were ill, ^{any more} sometimes so strong, and maniacal, that they could only be governed by the strait jacket.

A young female was had over six months confined in the cells, under treatment for mania. was more attacked with a mild form of the same character as that of the preceding disease, she became immediately rational, recovered in about twelve days, and was discharged home.

A young coloured woman, in the surgical department of the infirmary, became a black, painful, phagedenic ulcer, in the thigh, which was not benefited by any treatment, but continued to enlarge for three months, she became morose, maniacal, attempted acts of violence, and behaved furiously, to the great annoyance of the other patients,

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He was committed to the cells, where by an appropriate treatment, his mania left him in about three days, but was succeeded by tenderness of the epigastric great irritation, and the more prominent symptoms of ^{the} invading fever, his eye was changed from a red, to a dusky yellow, the discharge from his eye, was also yellow, his tongue, and lips, loaded with a black incrustation, his was dangerously low for about five days, meantime his ulcer healed rapidly and was with his fever perfectly cured in less than six weeks.

Mania also occurred during convalescence in five several cases it came on always at night, was not attended by fever, and yielded very readily to treatment, as bleeding, an emetic, purging, rasping the head, sheltering the back of the neck, and the extremities. Three days in a case of the most turbulent character, and its longest duration, it was twice entirely

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ly too early in indulgence in animal food, once
by a draught of port, & in other instances
suspect it was owing to an error of diet.

A lad twelve years of age, in fits of
mania sprang from ^{the} and was caught in the
act of leaping from the second story window.
He was immediately annulled when a stream of
dark matter issued from his mouth and he
fell dead.

Polemic come not common, and only occur
ed when there had been a neglect of early treat-
ment, appearing in small, numerous dark blotches,
chiefly on the arms, and breast.

A species of rash, that produced much
itching, and was very evanescent, occurred in a
few cases, and only in females, who had taken
sick as a particular kind. It was created by
the irascibility of the stomach, when it disap-
peared the vomiting was renewed.

Coma occurring early especially

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where there had been neither chill, nor pain.
with a slow depressed pulse, vomiting, and
cold sweats, denoted great danger.

Subsultus tendinurus, so common
in Typhus, rarely occurred here. There were
however sometimes tremors, and great nervous
agitation, which has run into convulsions. I
have once seen painful, tetanic contraction, of
the muscles of the back of the neck, and of the
spine, by which the head was thrown violently
back, whenever the patient was disturbed.

Respiration was rarely affected, sometimes
it was hurried, and oppressed, or deep sighs
were uttered. Throwing back the head, and
shoulders, forcibly to expand the chest, was
always a fatal symptom. The heavy states
of typhus, which sometimes resemble that
accompanying mechanical injuries inflicted
on the brain, occurred in but two or three
cases, except immediately preceding death.

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Hiccough was amongst the unfavourable symptoms, it was often very distressing to the patient, but many recovered from it, and in one instance after it had continued three days.

The symptoms were more certainly fatal, than to see the patient tossing his arms, rolling his head, drawing up his legs, slipping constantly to the foot of the bed, and getting off it, with occasional sighs, and groans, as if from extreme bodily wretchedness.

The throat was in some instances so sore, as to render deglutition difficult, and painful. The one most troubled with this symptom, complained much of a tenacious frothy secretion, which interfered sometimes with his respiration. He feared so much to swallow, on account of the pain it gave him, and the seeming danger of suffocation, that he would rather endure the most intolerable thirst, than make an effort to swallow.

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On being persuaded to take some tea,
he had like to have suffocated in the attempt,
he was thrown back upon his bed, with violent
spasms. In the ardor of his thirst, he seemed
to look with extreme anxiety at the cup, but
when it was presented, he recoiled from it, and
being somewhat delirious, could not be persuaded
to taste again, saying it would murder him,
he died the following night.

The absence of natural modesty, indi-
cated in exposure of the body with indifference,
was, amongst the bad signs.

Hæmorrhages from the nose, except
they occurred early were amongst the fatal sym-
toms. Lips frequently running through more
fatal when from the gums, or the ears. The
gums and lips were sometimes excoriated, yielding
a bloody, offensive sanies. In some few instan-
ces, hæmorrhages, occurred from blistered surfaces
from the bowels, and from the uterus.

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Black vomit, occurred in these under me-
care but in ten, or twelve instances, differing
remarkably in this respect, from the fever which
in other locations, was attended in so many of
its fatal cases, with black vomit. Though, there
was a manifest tendency to it, in many cases, as
I judged from the appearance of a vomit having
a greyish, fleshy sediment, which sometimes ap-
proached a chocolate brown, it was often the
forerunner of black vomit, and differed from it in
little else than colour; like that secretion it was
varied by admixtures with the common contents
of the stomach, and sometimes with blood, and
frequently a viscid, tenacious mucus, remem-
bering that from other morbid conditions of the
stomach, especially from mania pectoris, it
was rarely mixed with bile though I have
seen bile so black at the first efforts to vomit

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at a stage so early, the stomach could not have
taken on the condition essential to the forma-
tion of black vomit.

In the case of a middle aged, mulatto
there was a gastritis suddenly induced by
drinking cold water, he was admitted amongst
the few patients, from which he had no symp-
tom different, ~~different~~ except more than usual
tenderness of the abdomen, on account of which
he could not endure any change of position.

There was entire prostration of strength, and
for the space of one week, his life was in ex-
treme jeopardy. At one time a flasky coffee
ground matter hardly darker than a chocolate
brown, having streaks of mucus, floating through
it, was thrown up. I thought it unequivocally
black vomit. The patient notwithstanding
recovered.

A complete remission of symptoms sometimes
occurred, but was always a fearful omen,

[Faint handwritten notes, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.]

In one instance it was so remarkable, that the patient imagining himself well, slipped out unperceived, and walked a number of squares to his room, when upon perceiving some headache, he immediately returned, a change was soon apparent. on the second day he died.

Morbid vigilance was a pretty common trait, in this disease, tho. the reverse in a few instances obtained. In one the entire absence of sleep for seven days, (the whole term of his illness) the peculiar expression & countenance, and when pressed upon, a tenderness of the epigastrium, formed the only determinate symptoms.

His spirits were good, his thought but little impaired, he was never heard to complain, thus he remained and there was so little change perceptible, that his long and medical treatment, was a mystery to his nurse, until the fifth day, when there was evidently

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a general sinking of the powers, his countenance becoming haggard, his eye sinking within its socket, his pulse weak, and his spirit tottering. But still he arose from his bed, when he would now remain long, he would at no time acknowledge himself ill, and daily repeated the request to be discharged.

With the greatest simplicity he invited cheer, and just the sick around him. On the seventh day upon entering his room, I found him reclining upon his bed, he instantly arose, and with a smile bade me good morning, and desired with some earnestness to be discharged; but while speaking, his voice faltered, I saw his countenance change, his eye became fixed, and he fell instantly dead.

Many are the scenes which touch the sympathies of a physicians heart, but at no time is he more sensitive than when

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when he was a fellow being gliding swiftly
unconscious into his grave, while his friends around
him are equally unconscious of his danger.

In a disease like the present where the
countenance is to the inexperienced so deceptive,
get to the eye of an observing physician, so
faithful an index, the importance of study-
ing it well, cannot be too strongly inculcated.

It is by patient watching at the bed-
side only, that that intimacy with the
physiognomy, can be acquired, which dis-
tinguishes the eye of a discriminating phy-
sician.

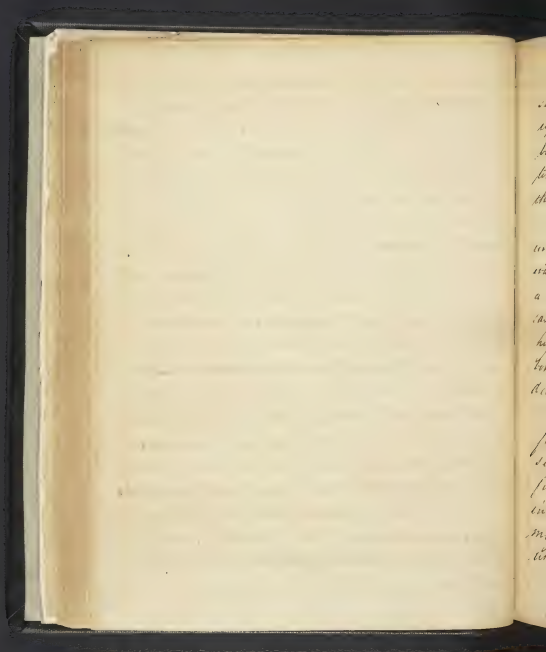
Associated with different degrees of
danger, the countenance was seen calm and
stagnant, or listless, or vacant, looking as if
without seeing, or gazing carelessly upon space
with the phrenetic smile, and unconscious-
ness of idiosyncrasy, or with the simplicity of a
child, diverted with the glitter of a feather.

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or, shewn, blended and magnified by
his perverted imagination, or imaged with
the pleasing hallucinations of fancy, or
distorted with fear at the horrid specter
his imagination has conjured up; or
silently weeping, with an expression of
grief, or gazing with an indeliberate
suspicion, on those around him, repeat-
edly enquiring who are those he should
best know, what they desire, or with what
motives they do things observed by him, or a
malignant, sear'd, mantled ~~the mantled~~
the brow, or the fixed sullenness of despair,
or the gay volubility, with which the natu-
rally taciturn sometimes surprise us.

These marked the variety of mania which
arise, amongst the most conclusive symptoms.

The stomach from the first at-
tack shewed some signs of distress, was af-
flicted with a burning, and a gnawing sen-



sensation, was very irritable, and threw
up its contents. At first frequently of a
bilious character, but ceasing, to be so as
tenderness, or inflammation appeared in
the stomach.

Tenderness of the epigastrium, the most
uniform symptom, in cases of the higher grades,
was occasionally absent, and did not appear to be
a necessary accompaniment, to the gastric dis-
ease; for dissection has shown the stomach
highly inflamed, and containing black
curd, when there had been no sign of ten-
derness.

The pulse was generally full, and
frequent, having some force, but was occa-
sionally labelling, and oppressed from the
fast, it had however no marked aberrations
in the proreptic disease, but as the case
may be, presented all the varieties, which any
disease would, but there were three conditions,

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of the pulse, which so far as I have observed, marked equal degrees of danger, fast the gaseous, or soap bubble pulse, by its volume, and activity, contemplating great force, though almost effluviated by a breath of air.

Secondly, the pulse thought to impart the sensation of a shattered quill, the artery seems to have collapsed, fallen in to folds, through which the blood seems to flow, as if through a bundle of tubes, this pulse was as compressible as the gaseous, and met twice occurred in fatal cases.

Thirdly the pulse hardly perceptible, or quite absent from the wrist, whilst the heart, the carotids, and even the temporal arteries beat strongly.

Many times the pulse was absent from the wrists, many hours before death, and I have known the pulse to be absent from the wrist, whilst the patient was in

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in the full possession of every other faculty,
and sense, except memory, whose operations
ceased to act altogether, it recurred again
in a black woman, not long after she was
quick recovered from the obstetric department,
and before she was apprised by any monitor
of her danger, her peculiar countenance
having led me to make the examination,
for at this time her mind and manner exhibited
an idiotic gaiety, she was persuaded to get re-
bed and though no argument was made
use of she made no opposition when in-
bed, her pulse immediately rose, but was
slow, hollow, and irregular, again
on the evening of the third day, the pulse
was gone, she died before morning.

The pulse was said by some practition-
ers to be deceptive, and to merit no consideration
in the treatment. Some notwithstanding
must confess that the physician who is

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is sufficiently observant of the various affections, which attend the several conditions of the mind, and marks the influences of the treatment, cannot go wrong at its suggestive.

In such putrid diseases, there may be no guide so infallible, as at all times unaided, to determine the mind of the physician, he acts on the collected evidence of the case; yet in time of danger, the pulse is never to be approached but with deep solicitude. Distrustful or ignorant of the pulse, however, and the energies of the physician paralyzed, his knowledge from one entrance quite shut out, that infallible law, which regards him as the last, the only hope, darkens in despair at his cruel inactivity, and inaction.

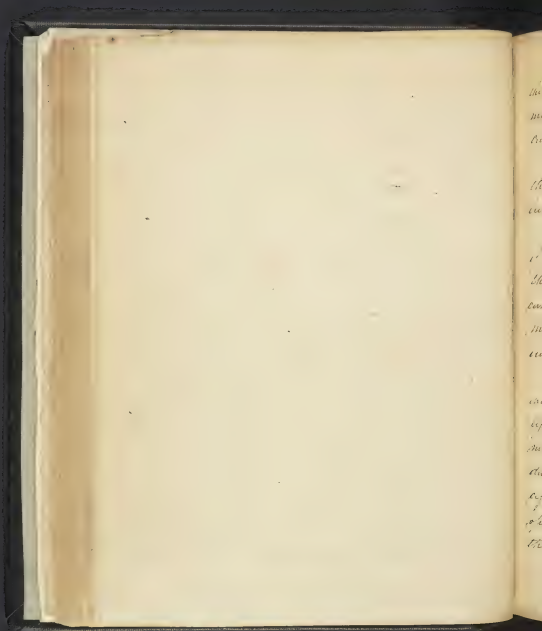
Disease may sometimes so smother the perceptions, and leak through the system in such insidious guise, that the subject is not sensible of harm, when most threatened with

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with danger. But the Physician, if an acute observer, and familiar with the description of diseases, will detect that in the countenance, and intellectual movements, which escapes the perceptions of all others. These lurking symptoms were to a certain extent, characteristic of this disease.

The evidences of critical periods, multiplying, as the disease advanced, compelled me, (and I am inclined, to the contrary) to acknowledge their influence. These clearly marked were the third, fifth, seventh and ninth days to which I am intrained by irresistible evidence, to add the first 24 hours. It was very remarkable, that, whilst many deaths occurred on the third day, not only in the public infirmary, but in the private practice of the city, and some on or about the expiration of the first 24 hours, I heard of none occurring at any intervening period. There was very evidently a disposition to a solution of the fever at the ephemeral period, which, with the



the cooperation of an appropriate treatment, brought many cases ominous in their origin, to an early crisis, and destroyed them in the germ.

In obedience to this law, many cases spent their force, and spontaneously subsided, leaving but the remembrance of disease.

Content to submit these views to the test of a more enlarged experience, I shall not encumber them by any tedious details, though I should certainly be slow to surrender the ground, which is maintained by the lights of analogy, and my own experience.

In cases from which similar deductions may be drawn, are constantly occurring, I should have been less tenacious of this point, but that there are those not wanting in reputation, who believe the precise duration of all fevers to be defined by their specific nature, from their origin. Such an opinion has given sanction to delays, fatal to those which refuse to extinguish the kindling

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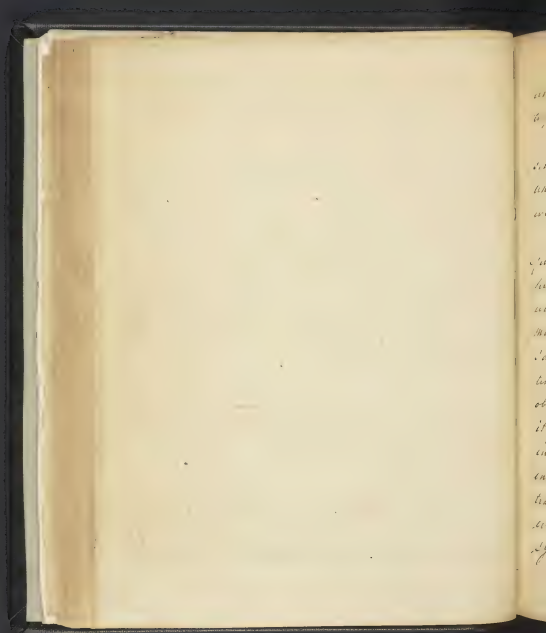
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flames until the masterly element, could destroy
all human skill.

Points desired, what was the disease
of which we are treating? On this point, there
exists a great diversity of opinion. "Manifesting
great differences of force" it may for the present be
considered a highly inflammatory, bilious
fever, in some instances putting on symptoms
common to Typhus, in other imitations the truly
nant Yellow fever. But to this question, I shall
return in more at large.

Doctor Rush during his ^{whole} life strenuously maintained, that the yellow fever, is but an aggravated form of bilious fever.

Doctor Physick, on the contrary, has from our numerous dissections concluded, that the yellow fever is located in the stomach,



and much experience, has since contributed to prove his position just.

As this is a point on which there is yet some wavering, I will give no consideration what has occurred to me at the bedside, bringing with it the evidence of dissections.

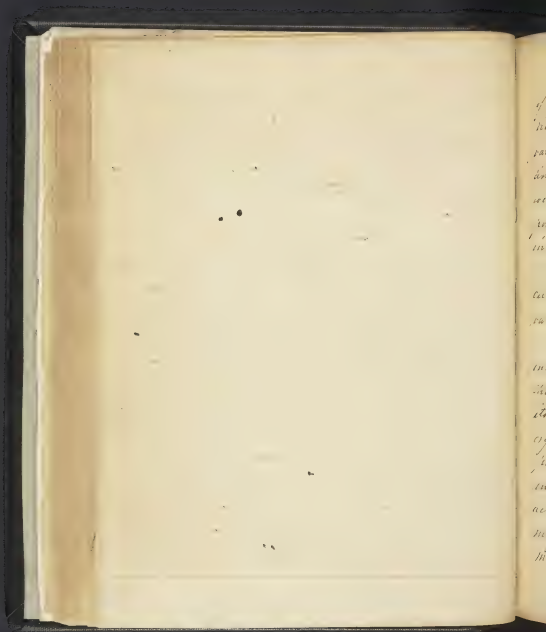
Each organ has its own appropriate function, its own appropriate stimulus, and its peculiar susceptibility to the action of particular medicines. But whilst particular medicines, on this account, constantly tend to a sameness of effect, there are circumstances at all times occurring, to modify that effect. The same obtains in the action of Morbific poisons, since it is that the same poison, produces in one instance the distinct, in the other the cutaneous small pox. We have a remarkable illustration of this fact, in the scarlet fever, however unlike its different forms may be in symptoms, general character, location, and

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degree of danger; all its varieties, originate
in the same specific poison, and when taken
is distinguished into classes, as the scarla-
tina Simplex, the anginosa, and the maligna,
all now acknowledged to be the same specific
disease.

That diversity of effects cannot result
cannot result from identical cause, is most certain.

But here we have in view one great cause,
modified in its action, by a variety of circumstances
more or less obvious. We know the quantity of
poison taken, the mode of administering it, &
the the particular circumstances of the person, at
the time of taking it: all give variety to the effect.
Thus the digitalis may prove an immediate poi-
son, or may exert a gentle or salutary influence
on the system, or may slowly and unperceived accu-
mulate its force, and after a time, surprise by
sudden and alarming consequences. Valued
as may be the quantity taken, or the mode of



of administering it, may act only on the prima
ria, or may pass on until purified by the sali-
var organs. They are stimulated to a powerful
and peculiar action, or without observing any
great attachment may signalise its presence by
variously subverting morbid actions, going on
in the system.

This view premised, there is less diffi-
culty in comprehending the causes, of all that
varied form, exhibited in the epidemic of 1820.

Like mercury when slowly introduced
into the system, the miasmatic Miasm, acts in
that organ, which is particularly sensible of
its presence, whilst the one acts on the salivary
organs, the other acts on the liver, and thus is
produced a Bilious fever. But when present
in a more concentrated form we find the stom-
ach participates in the effect, thus mercury,
may act on the stomach though its action
Miasm, may act simultaneously, on the liver

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on the liver, and stomach, producing a form of disease, which for want of sufficient observation has been hitherto without a name. Seeing it necessary to have it somehow distinguished, that whilst I speak of it, I may make myself intelligible, I will for the present take the liberty of calling it by that name, which would seem to me, the most appropriate, and natural. a

Gastrohepatic fever. The poison presented in the highest degree concentration, acts immediately, and powerfully, upon the stomach, and the liver, does not participate in the effect, and this is produced: the Malignant, or Gastric fever.

But there is one other form equally distinct, and which very frequently occurred in the Sugar house; it is that intervening between the Bilious, and Gastrohepatic. It is that in which the liver is powerfully affected, whilst the stomach is merely irritate from the first impression of the poison, but is consequently easily precluded by any cause.

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Since it is greatly disturbed by the peristaltic
and acid bile, which a diseased liver is constantly
throwing into it. Thus provoked it sooner or
later, more commonly about the third day inflames,
thus it is clearly distinguished from the
Gastrobilious just mentioned, and as
clearly from the Bilious.

This equally desirous a name, and
without apology, I shall for my present purpose,
call it a Biliogastric fever.

This is not imagining what might hap-
pen, but an attempt to account for facts, for
what I does happen.

The disease of the Sugar house, was neces-
sarily made up of these two forms of fever, the
Biliogastric, and the Gastrobilious.

These two forms, as I shall presently
show, result in the Gastric form. here this hap-
pens is easy of solution. The disease
of the Stomach, in the one, primarily, in the other

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secondarily induced, by their greater force, their
counter impressions, relieve the liver, upon a prin-
ciple which all must recognise. Just as a blister
would relieve a pleurisy. But the disease
hematuria, Gastric, is a less violent disease
than that which from a greater force in the first
cause, was originally located in the stomach.

Thus we have four diseases, the product
of the same poison, in grade equidistant from
each other, the highest and lowest grades scarcely
separate, that not even the outline of the features
of the one, is retained in the other, no traces
of family resemblance, can be recognised between
them.

Though each class is thus distinguished
by its peculiar symptoms, and demands a peculiar
treatment. They are so clearly linked together
by the order of nature, that scientific harmony
also requires, that they shall be arranged under
one great head, in the following order.

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Bilious fever.

Dysgastric fever.

Gastrobilious fever.

Gastric fever.

Of the diagnosis, and treatment, proper to each class, and first of the

Bilious fever.

This was an open and developed fever, was introduced by languor, chills, pains in the head, and back &c. The face was flushed, the mind bewildered, the pulse ~~was~~ full, and strong, and frequent, the tongue was covered with a white fur, the skin was hot, dry, and harsh.

Tenderness of the epigastrium which was pathognomonic of the other forms, did not occur here in any instance; the Stomach soon sickened, and was relieved by copious vomiting of bile, but was less irritable than in the other forms.

Differing from the other diseases, bile was occasionally ejected from the Stomach

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at all periods of this disease.

Though undecidable, and capable of being cut short by a proper effort, in the early stage; yet there was danger in neglecting the mildest form. I have seen two cases in which no serious apprehension was entertained, suddenly change at an advanced period, fix on the stomach, and surmise by a fatal issue.

At my copious bleeding, perhaps repeated, emetics, mercurial, and other cathartics, the ordinary diaphoretics, pediluvium, Sena-pism, the subacid and diluent drinks, constituted all that was necessary in the treatment.

Bilio-gastric Fever.

This was distinguished by greater aggravation of symptoms, but was particularly known by the

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the great irritability the very distressing sense of heat, and gnawing, which afflicted the stomach, and by the very frequent vomiting of bilious, and mucous matter, the bile though not greater in quantity than in the bilious fever, when thrown up first seemed more acrid, and offensive to the throat, fauces, and taste.

But a decisive symptom, of this form of the disease, was a tenderness of epigastrium, which always occurred here, and never in the bilious. It was distinguished from the gastritis, by not having the tenderness at the epigastrium amongst its first symptoms, generally, this symptom did not occur until the third day. Partaking of varieties in this respect, it sometimes occurred at a much later period, as on the sixth, eighth, and even on the twelfth day in one instance.

It was also marked, by a uniform cessation of the discharge of bile, upon the occurrence of this tenderness, announcing a transition,

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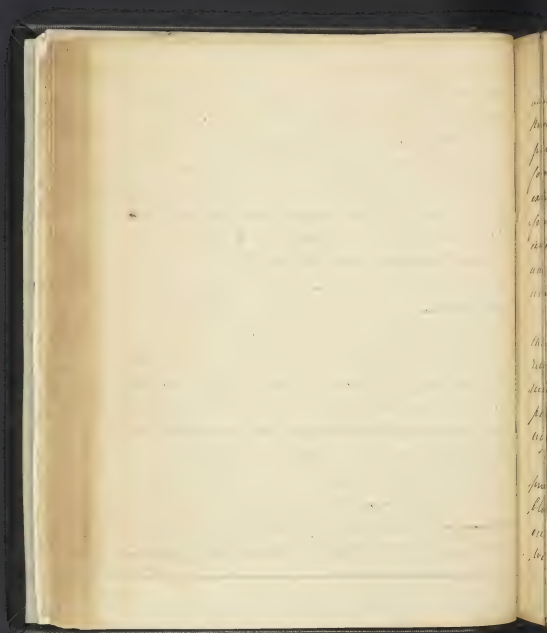
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from the liver to the stomach, which is henceforth destined to be the throne of the disease.

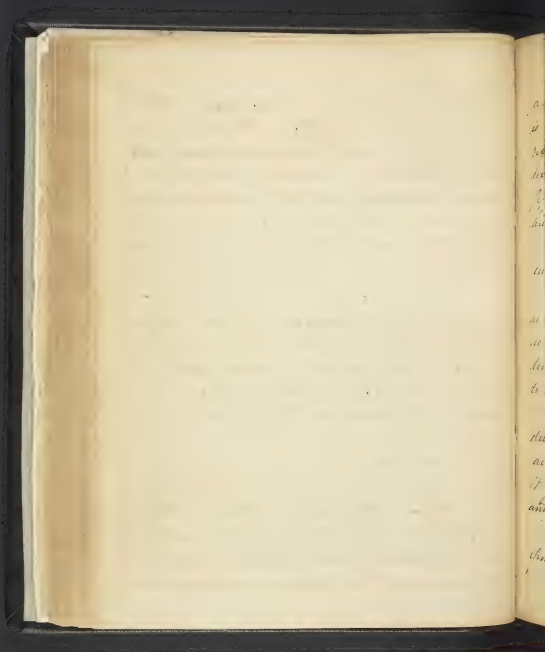
At first, there was no symptom to distinguish it positively from the bilious fevers, but when I became familiar with the expression of the disease, for I was present with the patients five hours out of every twenty-four. I found it possible, almost with certainty, to point out their several characters, from their earliest symptoms. The greater force of the Bilegastic, was immediately evident. usually it was introduced by an exhilaration of spirits, a sense of fatigue, stiffness of the joints, vertigo, sometimes fainting, pains of the head and back, vomit, and recriminating, lancinating thro, the forehead, and eyeballs. The eye was red and fiery, or inflamed, or not visibly affected except in expression, there were high degrees of stupor or delirium, the pulse was quick, with some volume, and considerable force,



amounting in frequency to 120, 140, and I have known it 160 per minute, great frequency of pulse however was not a ^{constant} attendant upon this form of disease, The skin was harsh and extremely heated, and there was great anxiety from distress of the stomach, and frequent retching to vomit; relief obtained from vomiting was not so complete, and repetitions of the effort were more frequent, than in the bilious fever.

A formidable disease, in which I imagine the mere power of nature, would never effect a recovery, whilst from a bold, and well directed treatment, in the early stage, in a patient of temperate habits, success may always be anticipated.

There can be no doubt as to the propriety of commencing with the most copious bloodletting, taking from fifteen to thirty ounces, or as much as the pulse will at all warrant, repeating the operation with a



a more gentle hand, as soon as some reaction
is apparent, and again as the case may
require. The demands of different cases
will be found very various, I have taken
city owners in twenty four hours, and a
hundred and twenty in less than three days.
But rarely will this require to be
imitated.

There is no anodyne so soothing,
no impression so acknowledged by the system,
no means so calculated to arrest the morbid
tendencies, and keep alive the susceptibility
to other agents.

Whilst on the other hand, limidity, or
delay, gave time for the formation of morbid
action; and organic lesions, bringing with
it greater and more dangerous prostration,
and followed by more tedious convalescence.

The stomach evincing great irritability
from the first, was more disturbed by the

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perverted secretion of bile, constantly thrown
into it from the diseased liver, and would
only be appeased by vomiting, to promote this
was obviously proper. But in selecting
the means great caution was necessary, lest
they do mischief by increasing the irritability
of the stomach, and of inducing incessant
and uncontrollable vomiting, or provoke the
stomach to inflame, to which the disposition
is so strong.

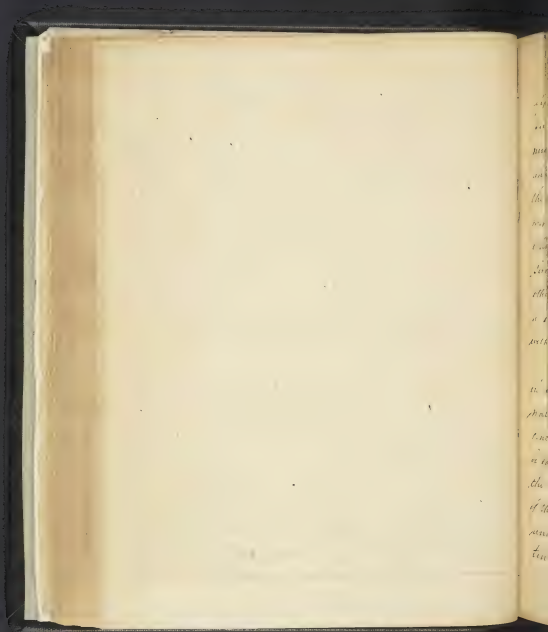
Frequently it was sufficient
to swallow large draughts of tepid ^{water}, or an emetic
of ipecacuanha being given, the patient should
be obliged to swallow as much as possible of
warm water, or molasses and water, or some
simple tea, by which means the effect is less
violent, is soon over and is more complete.
The emetic thus quite washed out, gives no
further distress to the patient. Thus relieved
he is tolerably comfortable, until a further
accumulation of bile, when vomiting will

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be again proper. By the repetition of
emetics at proper intervals, the disease has
maintained its bilious character, whilst from
the neglect of this plan the Stomach must in-
flame. When tenderness of the epigas-
trium has occurred, emetics do harm, and
as the secretion of bile soon ceases they are
less required; and the Stomach must be com-
posed by other means.

The Bowels are more frequently
constipated; the discharges dark, and offensive,
or otherwise.

In the choice of cathartics, perhaps the mercurials
answered best; there is something peculiar in mercury,
which allows it to agree with an inflamed Stomach. It
was certainly retained, where all others would have been
rejected. It tended sometimes to enlurge the liver, to
change its action, and disposed to formable crises. I
have seen in a few cases; a sudden accumulation of
bile, follow the exhibition of Calomel, which threw up



ing, was followed by a remission of fever. I am not
sensible that a salivation, to which a number of
persons were subject, did any positive good, except
when called for by the particular circumstances of
the case. It seemed inclined to render convalescence
more tedious. But it is worthy of remark, that a
relapse occurred in no instance after a mercurial
dose. Various purging with calomel, and
other means did much good, especially according
to Huxham, which if there is much debility is attended
with danger.

In no case could more confidence be placed
in the efficacy of a blister. Notwithstanding the local
nature of the disease, the importance of the parts
concerned, and the value of time, the blister should
be early applied, and of adequate dimensions, when
the seat of the disease. It greatly soothed irritability
of the stomach, it charmed away much inquietude
and restlessness. As it drew I have seen the coun-
tenance expand, and the patient composed to sleep,

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It arrested the tendency to inflammation, and when inflammation did occur, the blister was the *lingua non*. It was equally subservive of morbid action, whether going on in the liver, or the stomach.

It might be preceded by cups, or if time is very important, its drawing promoted by the application of mustard, or heated oil of turpentine, or tincture of cantharides. If after the first evacuations, no remission was had in the action of the fever, blisters to the extremities contributed much to break its remaining force. They frequently diffused a grateful moisture over the surface, and did much to equalize excitement. But they were more particularly desirable on account of the tendency of action to introvert, to forsake the surface as the disease advanced.

The many, and important advantages derived from the rational application of cold in this fever, give it a claim to a high rank, amongst the resources of the healing art. Regarding the

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the receptive stimulus of heat, and bringing on a perspiration, when applied to a dry and parched skin; the fullness of relief, and the grateful sensation it imparted, recommended it to the patient and the good it always did, in the cases to which it was adjudged proper, establish its safety, and utility.

Still I would never without consideration, commit to the directions of a nurse, a remedy so efficient, and whose ill-timed application, might be productive of so much mischief. It was applied, by frequent passing a sponge of cold water over the whole body. Sometimes succeeding by pleasurable sensations, was derived from merely sponging the breast and temples, or feet, or allowing the patient to have a basin of cold water, in which to place his hands, or when a greater effect was desired, a sheet, all other covering removed, being out of cool water, was applied over the body. This was changed proper, and regulated by the effect produced, especially by the patient's feelings. care

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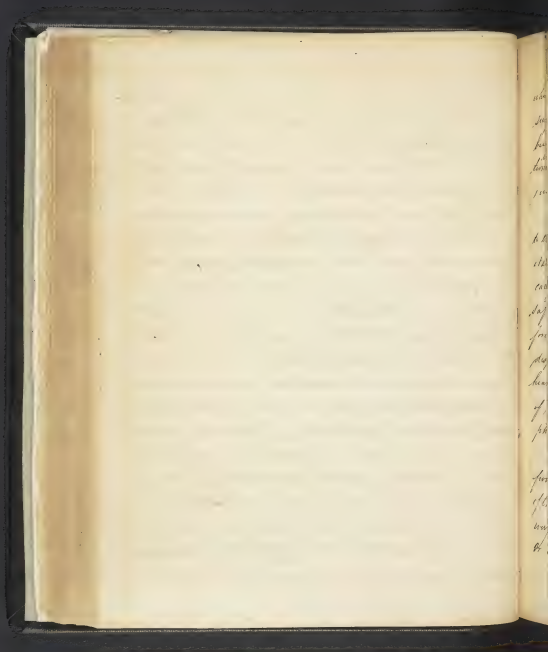
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carefully avoiding the production of cold, or chillings.

Having indulged the patient with this delightful remedy, as far as thought proper, he was retained between dry coverings, when he frequently broke out into an immediate perspiration. But not the least of the uses of the remedy was in a local direction, as when the rage of morbid excitement, had accumulated upon some cardinal part, as the head, the stomach, and perhaps the liver, agitated by a strong commotion, the delicate web of the constitution, as far as its extensive sympathies are felt. Cold cloths to the part, by dissipating the heat, and cooling excitement, would sometimes give more immediate relief, than any other remedy. Whilst from some peculiarity of structure, or of action, an inflammation of the pleura, or lungs, is always aggravated by the application of cold, it was distinguished by unimpaired powers, when applied to certain conditions of the stomach in this disease.

To relieve the violent affections of the head.



which oftentimes occurred in that period of anxious suspense; when the flitting spark of life, seemed hurried upon a breath, demanded the nicest calculations that could arise from much experience, and a just conception of the case.

There is a time, when we instinctively look to the lancet, as the chief of remedies, as being of itself equal to our most sanguine wishes, but after carrying its use to as great an extent as we may with safety, we are sometimes disappointed by the unyielding force of local attachments, that will continue to be displayed, by the temporal pulse, violent pain, heat, and delirium, a sanguine eye, intolerance of light and sound, and all the symptoms of phrenitis or angustia.

The most pleasing effects, may now be derived from the application of cold to the head, by means of linen cloths dipped in pump water, and changed every five minutes, or ten, according to circumstances, or Ice water, or bladder of Ice. I have known

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in a phrenitis in this disease, a generation of heat so rapid, that the almost constant application of ice for 30 hours, was only adequate to the comfort of the patient. The effect of cold water, may be increased, when ice cannot be procured, by streams of cool air from a bellows. The immediate relief, derived from the mere shaving, and exposure of the scalp to cool air, has sometimes been a matter of surprise. I have been compelled to attribute to this operation, greater merit than was due to the influence of cold alone.

To cooperate with the repellent power of cold it will now and then be an important measure to establish a revulsion, by means of warm and stimulant applications to the extremities. The principle on which power so diametrically opposed, combine to a sameness of effect, that is to equalize excitement, is sufficiently obvious.

It is not unworthy of remark, that cold water in whatever way applied, was diuretic, but most so when injected into the bowels, occasion-

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reasonably a very comforting application of the remedy. Position of the head has too much influence to be neglected, some elevation will for the most part, be found of great advantage.

In the choice of Diaphoretics, the condition of the stomach is to be recollectcd.

There are cases in which those which dispose to sweating, are seriously improper. When this is not to be feared, the Stimulating Sudorifics, as a meal, and useful medicine, or the Dover's, or Terebinth powder, or the Spiritus Mindereri, or the effervescing mixture, the Salin, the chamomile, and Eupatorium, &c. Serpentina, &c, might all find a place. But to deluge the stomach with medicines, can scarcely be useful. In this disease, nothing should be given without considerations. For the promotion of diaphoresis, it is sometimes necessary to depend upon other means, than those addressed to the stomach.

When the heat of the skin is ardent, with great



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great restlessness, and inability to sleep, nothing could be so extremely grateful, and soothing to the patient, as exposure to cool air, or sponging the whole surface, with cold water. Sometimes the vapour bath, might have a preference. Such means, were amongst the best diaphoretics.

To allay thirst, cold water, carbonated water, balm tea, apple water, lemon, tamarind, and other acidulous drinks, answered very well.

Occasionally there was excessive thirst, accompanied by a painful dryness of the tongue & fauces, which found great relief in frequent minute portions of Calomel, as the fourth or eighth of a grain every half hour, for six or eight hours.

To allay vomiting, amongst the best means were the effervescing mixture, lime water and milk, oil of turpentine, of cloves, and of Amber, an opiate injection, a few grains of Sugar of Lead, or the insertion of a large pill of opium into the rectum, has succeeded when all the ordi

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ordinary means, addressed to the stomach, have failed. And I have known the *tela aranea* to compose the stomach, when other means were insufficient.

If action is pretty high, bleeding is useful, or cups to the chest, or fomentations, to the abdomen, spiced brandy, or mustard, or turpentine, or a blister, and in certain cases attended with great pain, and a sense of heat in the bowels, the most signal relief, was derived, from a fold of cold cloths, to the abdomen, and I have seen it arrested by bathing the feet in warm water, and applying to them, hot bricks, or mustard.

In many of the cases detailed, but especially, when the rush of blood to the head, resulted in mania, coma, convulsions, and apoplexy.

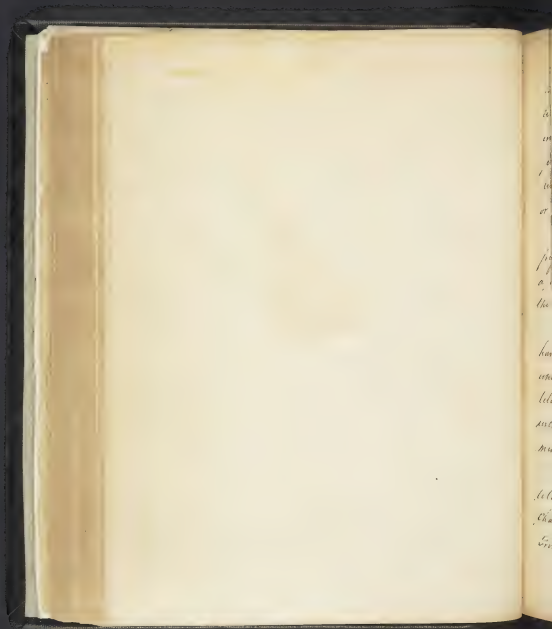
The application of cups to the head, should not be delayed, together with the abstraction of the stimulus of blood, the external irritation which they add, is not of inconsiderable advantage.

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advantage. It is greatly in favour of cupping, that
in many of the violent affections of the head, which may
be accompanied by a languid, or oppressed circulation,
some ounces of blood, may be taken with advantage by
cupping, when the smallest quantity, taken quickly,
from the arm, would make an injurious impression
on the system. To explain this, we may refer to an
action in another place laid down, that in inflam-
mation of any of the great viscera, accompanied by an
oppressed circulation, blood may, or taken with advan-
tage or the reverse, the result depending according
on the manner of the operation.

But there are circumstances which pre-
clude altogether the use of cups, which, notwith-
standing demand the abstraction of blood, or of a
pistil, and many cases in which the joint operation
of cupping, cold, and blistering, in the order here
enumerated, may be required.

Thus the action of the head was evidently
one symptomatic, of the affection of the stomach,



Blisters did more good when applied to the extremities, than to the head. I have frequently remarked in mania potus, that a blister on the legs, or in the nape of the neck, does more to quiet the turbulence of mania, than when applied to the head or neck.

But there has happened in mania potus, and frequently in this disease, such a true, phenomenon, that a blister to confer essential benefit, must be applied over the scalp.

Thiough, was often very embarrassing. I have seen it in one case, almost incessant for three days, when it was immediately relieved, by a pill of the *lula aranea*. It was afterwards repeatedly given with the same effect, and was found to be the best means in our possession, for this purpose.

To compare inquietude, and delirium, the *lula aranea*, was sometimes found to act like a charm, in cases to which opium was not suited. From what I had seen of the effects of this medicine,

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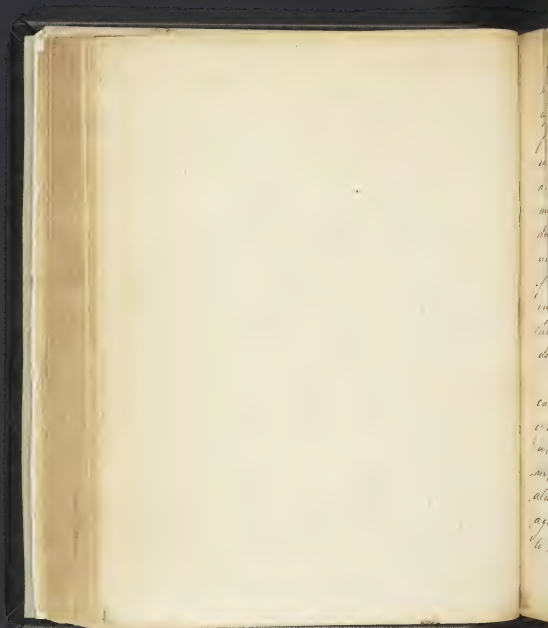
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I was induced, to give it, to correct the unpleasant consequences, which resulted, from an ^{excessive} irritation, in a case in which some old, and insipidated laudanum, had been incautiously used. It acted like a charm.

The free admission of air, was at all times of the highest importance. When in consequence of a violent rain, the windows were closed for an hour, a change was ^{or} perceptible in the whole face of the ward; in ^{the} situation convolutions, or stage of the disease, all equally suffered.

It was found necessary to keep all the windows quite shut, day and night. When they were closed, or little air stirring, the vapour arising from the sick, had sometimes a peculiar soporific effect, on those in attendance, of which I was myself particularly sensible. It once caused me to faint. Every considerable change of weather, produced some effect on the tendencies of the disease. It was sometimes joined,



purpose to enjoin the strictest abstinence of Silence,
especially to suppress observations calculated to convey
fears, as to the ¹¹ result, to conceal the deep solicitudes
which may becloud too intelligible upon the counten-
ance, to exclude the light, when happily sleep
may be inclined thereby, or by admitting ^{fatigue} to chase
away the Phantom which disturbs the Imagination,
and to ban a care of many incidental Sources
of excitement, which in health would make no
impression. It is by a careful abstinence of these
things, that our highest successes are accomplished,
as the following ^{from} will sufficiently illustrate.

An interesting young lady, whom I was
called to attend, fell a victim to the extravagance
of a Mother's passionate fondness, who when her
"was suspended by a delicate thread, soon
saw, and went aloud, until her child filled with
alarms, and sympathizing in all the grief, and
agitation of her dishevelled Mother, and worked up
to the highest pitch of disorderly excitement,

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convulsed and exhausted, died.

Before parting, with the disease treated of under this head, I will take the opportunity of introducing an interesting case, though conscious it might have been better located.

A young man, one came under my notice, was said to have a stroke of the sun, brought on by exposure to fatigue, in a very hot day, upon the wharf, below the City, he lay himself down, without having complained, and was soon afterwards found to be in a very heavy sleep, from which he could hardly be awoken, by any means; his muscular power was but little diminished, and all sensations, and consciousness, appeared to be entirely without motion, he would stand or lie, where ever placed, his eye was a dusky yellow, cast down, and suffused with tears, a fixed, sallow was on his countenance, his tongue covered over a viscid, white fur, his skin, natural, his pulse slow, regular, and soft.

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I directed, an emetic, but could not procure an operation; until he lost blood, when an unusual quantity of dark bile, was thrown up, a mercurial purge, now brought away copious, dark, and offensive stools. By the next day, the case was more intelligible, there was no great return of sensibility, he sighed, & rolled, called for drink, and was heard to exclaim his Stomach was on fire; his skin, and tongue were again heated; his pulse at the wrist, more full & frequent, and the temporal arteries throbb'd violently. He was cured by mercurial purges, the loss of eighty ounces of blood, a large blister over the Stomach, and cold applications to the head.

The case is interesting, and given to the inference that practical minds may draw from it, does it shew any connexion between the Solar Fever, and the Bilious fever? It is at least curious to trace the movements of disease, thus learning its retreat in the brain, and thence

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throwing off its disguise, as soon as the natural
functions of the stomach, and the irritability of
the system is restored.

great care was necessary when reaction took
place, rightly to graduate the quantity of stimuli,
to the accumulation of excitability, so in consultations,
weak port and water, and the lighter vegetable
tonics, have provoked a fever. In early convalescence
animal food was eagerly desired, and always the
same circumstances alone were insufficient to
restrain the temptations of appetite. The food
most innocuous, and chiefly relied on, consisted of
kumada, tapioca, boiled rice, bread and milk,
potatoes, oysters, eggs, light soups, with a
variety of ripe fruits. Mellons were innocent
and very grateful, and being plentiful, were
freely indulged in.

To avoid the tedium of detail,
and of elaborate views, I have been obliged to
reject much, of what I had thought interesting,

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and I fear I have already trespassed, on the ex-
tensive limits of an inaugural essay. I deem
I what has been said in a general way, under
this head, will equally apply to the

GASTRIC DISEASE.

This disease, ~~however~~ was easily distinguish-
ed from the inferior classes, by the tenderness of
the epigastrium being amongst the first of the
symptoms, also by the sense of heat in the stom-
ach, and anxiety about the precordia, and also
in the absence of bile after the first day, bile
was indeed rarely seen, after the first, paro-
xysm of vomiting.

All the sympathies of life, seemed to be
impaired from the first, the urine was watery, or
red, and was finally converted into a muddy yellow,
the countenance was natural, or leaden, or bronze, or
a mahogany die, or became icteric.

The expression of countenance was unaltered,

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or tranquil and serene, or exhibited a peculiar
intoxication, or idiocy, or silent grief, or malign-
ant grin, or betrayed the utmost anxiety &
terror. But however varied, there was that about
it, by which it could hardly be mistaken, by those
having constant intercourse with them.

The pulse was never hard, but was
subtle and active, or small and extremely frequent,
or hobbling and oppressed. It was remarkable,
that the patient was sometimes sensible only, of an
increased heat in the stomach, until pressed upon
by the hand of the physician, when he instantly
cried out from extreme tenderness.

There was, a great collapse of the sys-
tem, every power seemed to fail under the
weight of disease, the mind partook the con-
flict, it was sunk into fatuity, or exhibited al-
ternations of depression and exhilaration, or
wild in delirium, or irritable, and greatly agi-
tated with consciousness of danger, indubitably,

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incurably, writhed, he sought, relief in change of position, and of attitude, rolled, sighed deeply, and occasionally uttered inarticulate complaints. There was a universal prostration of muscular power, or a paralysis of the extremities, or no perceptible change in this respect, till the last. Sometimes there was a soreness of the throat, and with or without it, a difficulty of deglutition. There were excursions of wind, and without a natural effort to vomit, the mouth was occasionally filled with the contents of the stomach. The abdomen became tense, and humid. There were involuntary discharges, of dark, thin fæces, and of urine, & hemorrhages, from the patulous mouths, of some of the extreme vessels. There was ^{finally} a sudden sinking, or convulsions ended the scene.

Subject to many varieties in this respect, the disease sometimes advanced many hours,

hours without any Pyrexia. the skin at length acquired a febrile temperature, or became exceedingly ardent, the pulse increased in frequency, and volume.

The maculation was kept up without remission, a much longer period, than ever happens in the autumnal, Bilious fever of our country, and having once subsided, there was commonly no return of it, unless the disease was broken, or convalescence dawning, the remissions that were marked, were indistinct, and hardly observable.

If a continued fever can have an existence, this was truly entitled to that character.

Again, whilst in the Bilious Remittent, convalescence is proverbially tedious, and the liability to relapse, greater than happens in any other fever, here the convalescence was singularly rapid, and complete. From the comparative paucity of relapses, I am clearly

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clearly of opinion, that a partial protection at least, has afforded the system, against future attacks. whilst in the common autumnal bilious, the susceptibility is increased.

A very satisfactory opportunity of testing this view, was afforded me, by comparing them with what occurred in more than 200. cases of bilious, an intermitting fever, which in the subsequent summer, were brought to the same institution.

How the milder cases, of the Endemic of which I am treating, could have been of bilious form, and yet retain the relationship, to the malignant gastric fever, unimpaired, has been sufficiently explained on another page.

I am only tenacious of facts, my particular views, I am willing to submit to the test of future experience, and here I will take the opportunity of remarking, that in every division of this endemic fever, the diagnosis, sufficiently

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sufficiently distinguished it, from the Intestinal
fevers, common to our Country. This disease was
marked by the variety of its form, the strange, anoma-
lies of which it occasionally partook.

Here the powers of medicine, is fairly tested,
but if called early to the combat, it may in a great
majority of cases, come off victorious, yet to what uniformity
of success, even under the most favorable circumstances,
is to be disappointed, for there are cases, quite out of the
compass of remedial power.

Entering upon the treatment with great
circumspection, we find that here, unlike the bilious, or
enteric are contra indicated. So tender and irritable,
the Stomach will not endure with impunity, the vi-
olence inflicted by vomiting. To compose it when
provoked, has called into requisition every effort of judge-
ment, every resource of the art. Evacuations were
not the less demanded, Costiveness was here more uni-
form, and more obstinate, than in other cases, various
cathartics answered very well, but perhaps none

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better than calomel in large doses, or frequently given, aided by laxative enemata, and if so much should be required, a chuchin of calomel, may be taken with perfect safety.

To decide on the use of the lancet, required the exercise of a wiser discrimination. In perhaps a majority of cases, there could exist but little doubt as to its propriety, whilst others, were said to be typhoid from the commencement, and the lancet was laid aside. Is the propriety of calling this a typhoid disease, I think it right to object. In what it resembles typhus fever, I am unable to perceive. They differ in their nature, location, and symptoms.

The pulse was indeed weak at the wrist, but the blood was thrown upon the heart and large arteries.

That the circulation may be inverted unequally, distributed is certain. I have seen the heart palpitate, the carotids beat strongly, and a considerable force in the femoral arteries, whilst from the wrist, the pulse was, absent, or hardly perceived. Such instances

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were frequently in this disease. In all cases of inflammation of the abdominal viscera, especially of the stomach, and intestines, the same thing obtains to a certain extent. To relieve this condition, the local inflammation must be relieved, to do which, no means are so effectual as bloodletting. The circulation is not exhausted, but oppressed. Notwithstanding, the lancet is a dangerous weapon, in unpractised hands, blood should be very slowly, & cautiously, & the quantity at first, small, the effect cautiously observed, the orifice closed, when the pulse begins to fail.

Then the limbs may be bathed in warm water, or brandy, or briskly rubbed in any stimulating embrocation, or sinapisms, may be applied, and some warm drink taken. These means properly applied, will soon have the effect, of inviting again a flow of blood to the extremities, which perceived, the run may be immediately opened, with the same caution as before. By such means only, can an equilibrium of the circulation be established,

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I have seen these means followed by a strong and perceptible reaction, as was indicated by a glow of warmth, and moisture, that suffused the surface, and by the blush on the cheeks.

A young man, a stranger, having arrived in this city from Baltimore, remained three days upon the lochar, when he was taken ill. Seen on the second day, his case was of the kind before me; there was some tension, and tenderness of the abdomen. Such prostration of power, and of sensibility, with a small, creeping pulse, that loss of blood was by others deemed improper. Trusting to the lessons of experience, in the face of opposing fears, a vein was opened, and four or five ounces, being all that could be lost with safety, were taken. It was now evening, the bandage got off his arm in the night, and he bled; it was suppressed, more than twenty ounces into the bed, and was in the morning still bleeding guttation. Though extremely weak, he expressed the greatest relief; and his

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mind was left confused, his pulse, rare in the afternoon, and being followed by headache, and some heat of skin, and a flushed face, he was blood again about six ounces, he rapidly recovered.

I pause whilst it records what I felt in my own room; may not be intrusive in this place, as it well illustrates the propriety of the measures, which I am about to recommend.

I was, at one time, sensible of an unusual degree of heaviness, and torpid effect, from the situation arising from the sick room, a yellowness was observed in my eyes, and I felt a dull pain in my right side, which continued for some days, until the effect being probably increased, by a visit which I had occasion to make to the infirmed, distressed, one morning, a violent cramp seized the muscles of my legs, in the evening of the same day, my system being impregnated with the miasmata, I fainting whilst in the act of presenting, immediately retired to bed, and slept, but

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Soon a witchedness the most indescribable came
over me, depriving me of all conception of what, and
where, I was. When suddenly, the light of the moon,
presenting objects in my chamber in their natural
apparence, I found myself out of bed, and
seated; my head, clasped in both hands, was
afflicted with pain of the most fierce, and lacerating
kind; a high fever accompanied, with difficulty I
could compose my senses. I resolved instantly on
opening a vein, as the blood flowed, the pain
began to remit, and vanish; my bewildered imag-
ination became collected, I felt reluctant to check
a stream, which flowed but to relieve, having
suffered the loss of about thirty ounces of blood,
my stomach sickened, I took an emetic of Calomel
and ipecacuanha, and was relieved of an im-
mense quantity of bile. I now slept, and per-
spired profusely until morning, and felt no other
inconvenience, than a temporary relaxation. Thus
a serpent is slain, by crushing its head.

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is multiply exemplified, to prove the superiority of
bloodletting over all other remedies, would be in this
place unnecessary, but there are some amongst us,
upborne by a spurious reputation, whose timidity
is prejudice, blinded mostly in some heinous
misapplication of the remedy, dispute etc. High
claims, and with specious pretensions, seduce the
ignorant into a blind assent to their error.

A young Physician of this City, called to
see a coloured man, in an advanced stage of the
fever, invited me to accompany him, we found
the patient suffering symptoms of very great
prostration, the insensibility, and clamorous
heat of the skin, the sunken expression of coun-
tenance, the collapse of mind, and his pulse of
the full regular, but gaseous kind, all suffi-
ciently indicated his extreme danger, and the
course to be pursued. My friend deceived
by the mimick force of the pulse, would have
him bled, I urged my objections against it in

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in vain, and left him, he performed the operation, and in three hours, came to let me know his patient was dead.

Some good should have resulted from a lesion so serious, but the Doctor in a panic at what he had done, hastily took up the opinion so very fatal in its consequences, that in the prevailing epidemic, the lancet should be altogether laid aside.

With a nice perception of the pulse, and a mind to perceive, and weigh the circumstances of the case, it cannot be difficult to do right. When a physician thus raises an indiscriminate hue and cry, against the lancet, his judgement is to be suspected, and it is reasonable to presume, that in his hands at least, the lancet is indeed a dangerous remedy.

A case of the most ardent fever, which came to my knowledge, in which there was a distracting pain of the head, with a burning

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Heat, and extreme tenderness of the stomach, from which the sufferer rolled, and groaned and sometimes in agony, was thrown out of bed, upon the floor, he was denied the lancet, and I need hardly add died.

Subsequently a lady taken ill with a fever, not inferior in malignancy, she had when I saw her a flushed, tumid countenance, strong pulsation of the umbilical arteries, a very frequent pulse, with some force, ineffectual retchings, to vomit, and evacuations which were accompanied with convulsions. It was alleged by the physician to whose care she was committed, that bleeding would turn her into a typhus, the one and only remedy, in which there was reason to hope, being withheld, she fell into a worse than typhus and died.

I was informed of the case of young man, in whose fever every symptom called for the lancet, the case nearly resembling those

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just described, he was told by his physician that in the prevailing disease, it was extremely improper to bleed, and that in his case the loss of an ounce of blood, might be very injurious.

But happily nature is not always destitute of resources, when she signals which she holds out for succour, bring her relief from art.

In the night the blood burst in streams from his nose, and bled almost two quarts, even it could be restrained, he now rapidly recovered.

The timely employment of the lancet, would have done equal good, without the danger of the hæmorrhage. When the excitability of the circulating power is morbidly increased, the stimulus by which it is moved, should be proportionably withdrawn, or there will follow such an expenditure as to threaten life.

Whilst in its more common effects, blood letting, relieved the stomach of heat, and insatiable, and delayed vomiting. In a few instances

[illegible]

I have remarked a copious bilious vomiting, & soon
to follow the loss of blood, where little or no bile has
appeared in the previous vomitings, this was al-
ways a salutary effect to account for, we may
suppose the liver to have its operation suspended
from the disordered relation between the powers of the organ
and the excessive stimulus of blood with which it
is oppressed, but when relieved of its load, the
 Liver immediately resumes its office, and perhaps
for a time surpasses the effect of a healthy, or un-
interrupted secretion.

Thus an oppressed liver, sinks be-
neath the burden to which its strength is unequal,
and strives in vain to rise, until a better state
is removed.

We may refer to the same
principle, the procuring an immediate resurrec-
tion by bloodletting, where all the stimulating
means previous to resort to it are failed -
the effect, but directed to the discharge of the system.

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the matter, acted on, to the vital energy, that we
may account for the rise of an ^{effused} pulse
after bloodletting. I have frequently observed
an immediate evacuation of the bowels, to follow
the operation of bloodletting, and more than once
this has happened, when it even, I had previously
resisted the usual means with obstinacy.

Inflammatory swellings, Rheumatism, &c, &c, were
amongst the ^{the} Sequela of this disease, more as often
the consequence of neglected bloodletting.

Whatever disease previously existed
in the system, if not entirely displaced, and extinguished,
by the greater force of this disease, it was not allowed
to slumber, but aroused to greater activity by
a new and powerful impulse, it entered the
whirlwind, ^{the} intensifying its ravages. But I must
attach some importance to the fact, that
such effects were most conspicuous when veni-
section was neglected. Contrary to a
very generally received opinion, constitutions

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rendered irritable from the continued vibrations
of an old disorder, *catarrhis parietis*, demand
more especially the top of blood.

A young woman of spare and delicate
frame, having suffered more than four years, from
a painful and corroding hepatic disease, became
at this time violently ill, with fever, excited to
great fatigue, and anxiety, from nursing her
father in the same disease. She desired
the Physician then in attendance to bleed her,
it being that she had not one drop of blood to
spare, and also suggested, that as her sexual
form was just then coming on, it would be
improbable to disturb the system, in the loss of
blood. She came under my care,

her symptoms were urgent, and pointed di-
rectly to the lancet, unwilling to leave a con-
viction, that rested on the authorities, & some
of experience. After twelve ounces of blood, when
she faints, a circumstance that awakened

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suspicious, not easily quieted, such was the
reaction, that in twelve hours I again bled
the vein, and took twenty ounces more, when
she expressed great relief. I afterwards found
it necessary to bleed her twice more, but shak-
ingly. As a dinner, a blister was kept
discharging from her weak side, during her
illness, which recovered very speedily, and she
has not since suffered from her hepatic af-
fection.

Contending against an insidious foe,
confidence of success is, indeed, not more in the strong,
than skilful arm, the vigorous onset, than the
judicious retreat. There are many cautions that
must direct, and stay the hand of the physician, but
which have been in other places, sufficiently incul-
cated. I will here give it as an axiom, that in
inflammation of any of the great viscera (which is
for the most part accompanied by a depressed pulse)
blood may be removed with advantage, by an ex-

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experienced, and shifted, hand, to such an amount as would have proved speedily fatal, if incautiously taken.

Time must be allowed the system to regain the loss of the general circulation, which is effected by a reflexion from the engorged viscera, but as this cannot be quickly accomplished, if blood be too hastily drawn, the system will sink incurably.

Before parting from this interesting subject, I have yet to make a remark upon that disorder circulation, which has often deceived the less discriminating, and added to the doubts, as to the safety of the lancet. Contemplating the gaseous pulse in the thicker, pathological view, I conceive it to be the natural effect of that expenditure of stimulatibility, and contractility, consequent to excessive action. One of the great, and essential springs of vital action, having its vigour impaired and paralyzed withholds its agency, in propelling the blood onward, through the minuter ramifications of the

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Arteries, have the arteries contain more than their
due proportion of blood, and, are dilated to their
greatest dimensions, the impulse from the heart
not seconded by the contraction of the smaller vessels,
~~little~~ communicates to the mass of blood, little
more than an undulatory motion, which is lost
in the elasticity of the vessels, or rebounds from
the slightest touch of the fingers. To preserve
this feeble circulation, until reaction may take
place, demands not only all the stimulus, that
may be derived from the peculiar nature of the
fluid, as blood, but even the stimulus of disten-
sion. At this critical emergency, nature's
deficiency of resources stands at bay, the efforts
of art, the most refined, and unremitting, may
not always succor. Should officious ignorance
misled by the deceptive bounding of the pulse,
draw the patient to the loss of blood, the vessels
collapse, and the sufferer dies.

In advocating the claims of bloodletting,

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I hope to escape the charge, of a blind devotion
to the remedy. I have been restricted, within the
compass, which my own convictions, and the obli-
gations of duty, prescribed. I fear would have
been a tribute, unworthy the means, by which our
highest purposes, are accomplished. By whose influ-
ence we have so often, arrested the expiring sigh,
and fanned it into life, by whose magic, pains
the most racking, and intolerable, are forced to
lose their hold, when no other power could
move, or charm away, by which the red
eye, the savage fierceness of countenance, and the
wild distraction of mind, are lulled down
to the calm expression, of a more tame disorder.

I have witnessed features, distorted by the
dissolving agonies, of an unequal conflict, or
the horrors of a phrenic imagination, expand
and, composed to an oblivion, and refreshing
sleep, or assume the tearful smile of thank-
fulness and hope, as the vital stream flows

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plaved from the arm. Shall I then turn
from it with indifference, or hear it calumni-
ated, and not feel indignant at its wrongs.

Stimulating applications especially
were more important in this, than in any other
form. It is to be recollected that the stomach is
for a time incapacitated; its accustomed functions
suspended. Any avenue through which stim-
ulability is admissible, should be borne in mind.

Blebs injections medicated, or nutritive,
were particularly useful, that they do great good,
my observation has entirely satisfied me, but to
the skin, stimulating applications were doubly
important. In this disease, patients often
began to die at the surface. The pulse remains
of life, hovering about the heart, kept up for a
time, a partial existence, amidst the death of
the capillaries. Sometimes the skin has become
quite insensible, whilst to the feel it was
warm, and natural, but this was a mere

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paralysis, or torpor, which was remediable. But when cold, or peculiarly cadaverous to the feet, or to the smell, I have marked it a fatal symptom. To divert such tendencies, when they were obvious, frequent frictions with hot brandy, cayenne pepper & brandy, oil of turpentine, the oleum monarda punctata, with Sinapisms, or these aided by a warm bath, were commonly sufficient. But to arrest a morass approached to death, when such means made no impression, I have succeeded by pouring on hot water, particularly on the extremities, upon the body it was less required, but scalding hot, not graduated to the remains of excitability. Though if a less degree of heat produced no sensation, it is obvious that harm could not result, from a boiling heat, hence the safety of the measures. Notwithstanding, great caution was necessary, in the adaptation of the remedy, never allowing a greater warmth

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than would produce some sensation, Sensitivity
awakened, the effect should be carefully preserved
by stimulant frictions, but what I have found
to answer best, was the application of mustard,
over at least one third of the surface, particularly
on the extremities, but at all times preserving
warmth by the application of heated bricks,
bottles of warm water &c. If this last be
forgotten, all other means are unavailing, thus
I am sure I have seen life preserved in some
instances, and in others a kind of artificial
existence kept up on the dying, for two or three
days, without exciting redness, or even sensa-
tion. Sores of the skin occurring, was al-
ways auspicious, and gave hope of recovery.

The great importance of preserving the tem-
perature, should never be forgotten. Warmth
is as essential to our existence, as air or aliment,
as we remove its offensive stimulus when accumu-
lated in the ardent fever, it is equally necessa-

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ness, say, when from too great expenditure of
life it ceases to be generated, to supply it by
art.

The great remedial power of heat, does not
seem to have been rightly appreciated. To enter
here on considerations of this nature, would be for-
eign to my subject. But having spoken of its par-
ticular application in this disease, and aware that
there is something novel in the practice, I may be in-
dulged in introducing the case, to me an interesting
one, from which I derived my first impressions of its
remedial value.

In the spring of 1820, a young man,
having laboured nearly ten days, under the influence
of a passion, taken with a view to suicide, for the
last twenty four hours buoyed on the lowest ebb of life,
was sent by Doctor Chapman, and Stewart, under
whose care he had been, to the almshouse. Now
in articulo mortis, no one entertained hope of his
recovery. He gasped and threw back his head

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and shoulders at every inspiration, his pulse was slow, interrupted, and almost imperceptible, his extremities cold, his abdomen tense, his forehead glazed, his eye half open, and fixed, the pupil dilated, and quite insensible.

Having pumped out the contents of the stomach, and injected into it wine, whey, he was well rubbed, and mustard applied, to his stomach, and extremities. pro, waiting the event, which was expected every minute. After, about an hour his pulse ceased, his breathing was interrupted, and almost suspended. At the moment it occurred to me, to try, ^{or} dernier, what might be the effect of pouring on him, hot water. Before it could be procured, he had ceased to breathe one minute. I caught it up, and poured a stream boiling upon his bosom. his countenance was at the instant, thrown into the most frightful distortion, and the ^{eye} wide open, that those around him were startled, with surprise. Strong.

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convulsive motions affected the muscles of the throat, and he breathed with astonishing vehemence and steror, so much, so as to disengage a quantity of mucus collected in the trachea. I had the satisfaction to receive, in a few minutes, the pulse at the wrist, and to find his breathing kept up, by rubbing him, and rolling him in bed. As his breathing began to fail, I again poured hot water on his breast, with a repetition of the same violent effect, by which his skin was inflamed and perspired.

Having produced redness of the wrists, and ankles, by the same means, which caused for a time a strong contraction of the muscles of the extremities, from the pain it gave, he was kept warm by hot bricks, and blankets. It was now about eight of the evening, I staid with him all night, such was the relief which the stomach obtained, from the strong counterirritation of the scalp, and through it, such the general relief,

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that by midnight, his respiration, was greatly improved, and his pulse began to flow with freedom.

By three, there was such a reaction, as indicated by the pulse, and the warmth of the skin, that I ventured to remove three or four ounces of blood.

He now so much improved, that I was confident of success, when at eight in the morning, I was suddenly disappointed of my hope, by a strong convulsive fit, from which he did not recover. I had no hot water by to try again its power, but have not forgotten its effect.

Returning to the fever, we find a case in which the patient has outlived the inflammation of the stomach, but from the great expenditure of viscid bilis, that organ is not immediately reinstated in its healthy actions, but there is a longer corresponding interit, which has occurred in the skin.

A case from which deductions may be made, proving the degree of insensibility. Sometimes occurring, and pointing out the aff-

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appropriate treatment, may be here advantageously introduced, being of this description, and thinking the patient about to expire, I directed the nurse, to give a large spoon, every half hour, of the volatile julep, to be washed down by a few spoons of hot, shilled, brandy, and to rub his skin with the following mixture, mustard $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$, cayenne $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$, oil of turpentine $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$. The next morning I was delighted, with the improvement, made in the patient. To test the nurse, it was my habit, always to require of them, to repeat to me the directions last given, then to my astonishment, I found that by mistake, he had given the patient the whole amount of the mustard, cayenne, and turpentine internally, bathing him in the volatile mixture. Sensibility shewn in returning, he only complained of the two last doses burning his throat, now supporting the awakened excitability, by gentler means, he recovered.

Though I believe cases are exceedingly rare, in which such a practice might be imitated, I thought

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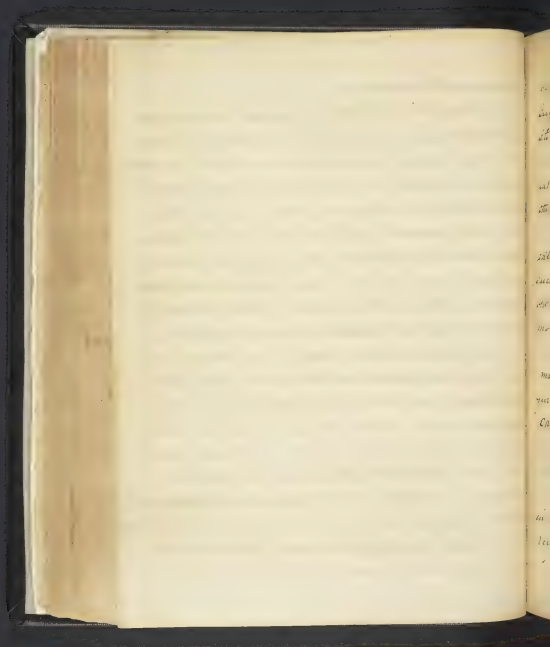
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the case worth recollection.

With a view to strong impression upon a torpid stomach, large doses of the oil of Turpentine, were given with great advantage, a medicine which seemed to find a place in every form of the disease, & the invariable stomach, there was nothing more striking, and on the pulse, the effect was proportionally secondary. Combined with sweet oil, it formed a very convenient purge, not less advantageous in the forming stage, than after reduction of excitement. In its very powerful influence, it in a remarkable manner promoted the secretions, especially that of the Kidney, which were constantly torpid. It was always comforting to the stomach, even when large doses were taken, at a time, when all other articles so stimulating, would have exacerbated the fever. Such unaccountable partialities, between medicines and diseases, are in other instances displayed.

From analogy, but more from the facts



over us, there is reason to hope, that turpentine, as suggested by Doctor Chapman, may prove the appropriate counter-agent to the peculiar poison of this disease.

The remedy which shall abridge the devastating power of the yellow-fever, is of all others the most desiderated.

Times have even, when humanity has entrusted her all to the genius of medicine, such times may soon be here, then never should she slumber whilst any doubt embroils such momentous questions.

I have now concluded what I had to remark, on the Gastrobilious fever. But one remove further, and we arrive at the last link in the chain.

The Gastric Fever.

diffused from the other forms of the disease, in the entire absence of bile, in its undivided reign from the first to the last, in the stomach,

in its rising the consummate effect, of the poison
which generates it. In its avowed fatality, it is
emphatically a malignant fever. Sometimes the
sure sign of death, was evident from the first,
and could not be averted. "*Non recta non viscerella
corruptos levant*" Indeed its symptoms, were
nearly allied to those produced in a mortal,
corrosive poison, taken into the stomach.

Located preeminently in the stomach,
the fountain head of numerous and important
vital sympathies, is at once cut off. Systems
owing the harmony and integrity of their move-
ments, to the health of the stomach, are merged
in confusion. The great polar star which
gave light to the operations of mind, and controll-
ed the sensitive organs, the circulation, and the
secretions, has fallen. Animal temperature is
unequally diffused.

Whilst a humbler ^{disease} restricted by the
authority of the vital government, pursued more

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divers paths, this on the contrary, void of forms
trackless, and superior to control, partakes of every
species of irregularity, and is often inscrutable
to the most perspicacious eye, and under the most
successful treatment, hitherto devised, fatal per-
haps in the ratio of one half. But from what
has been done, since the elucidations, which,
the disquisitions of Doct^r Physic, and of my precep-
tor, the late and much lamented Doct^r Dossy
have afforded us, I believe there is less reason
to despair of success, if the disease is combated
on equal grounds. Recollecting its local, and
inflammatory nature, and that it is the product
of a peculiar poison, itself peculiar, an early
and decisive effort is to be made, combining
those means, which most effectually counteract
the disease, whilst they reduce the excitement,
In short, the precise treatment, which has most
of my confidence, is briefly as follows, Beginning
in the forming stage, without which, no plan

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can be successful, blood is to be drawn to an extent which the emergency of the case, and the reactive powers of the system alone, must limit. At the same time, a blister of the most active kind, is to be applied, sufficiently large, to embrace the whole region of the stomach.

Discarding emetics, as altogether dangerous, I would cleanse the *primæ viæ* with Calomel, which has proved itself in this place the least irritating, if not the most certain of the cathartics—Adding a quietus to the stomach, for this purpose amongst the means formerly mentioned, nothing answered better in a generality of cases, than the *Spiritus turbinthinæ*, in the usual way, or a large quantity of this medicine, obtaining its pungency, by the addition of sweet oil, with a view to quicken the operation of the Calomel.

We were using ~~it~~ as an anti-emetic with advantage, and in the last stage of the

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disorder, as a cordial stimulant, to, arouse the sensibility of the stomach, or recover it from a tendency to gangrene, when we had the favourable reports from the City Hospital, of its use as a Counter Agent, when given early in the disease, these reports were calculated to inspire confidence in the remedy. The view that suggested the practice, seemed rational, it was in a few instances imitated, and the result entirely surpassed my expectations.

There is no appearance that can present in this disease, that may be considered unimportant. Every adverse symptom, is to be combatted on the threshold. But as my opportunities of observing this multifiform disease have been too limited to warrant any remarks, and desiring in this place, to assert only what my own eyes have witnessed, I will leave it to those whose experience is ample, to fill up the picture.

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On Dyspepsia.

As histories of cases in detail, would be unnecessarily tedious, I shall but make a few general remarks, inclusive of the more uniform morbid appearances, which will better explain the pathological views, which I have exhibited, and the propriety of my nosological classification. I will introduce three cases which merit particular attention, as striking specimens, of that variety of phenomena, which with little exception occurred in the Stomach. These were brothers, between the age of seven, and fourteen, who all sickened on the same day. I was informed their father had purchased from on ship-board, a quantity of damaged potatoes, which had been some days kept putrid, and offensive in the house which they occupied, when they became ill of a fever, which was of the Gastro Enteric form,

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I learned that they had vomited
much of bilious matter, on the first day,
which, on the second, when first I saw them,
had subsided. These were cases of very ex-
traordinary virulence. It did not appear
that an adequate impression could at this
time be made, by any treatment. And
they were remarkable for the exact correspon-
dence of symptoms in each. They were in a
state of constant jactitation, rolling, and
tossing their arms, they sighed deeply, &
sometimes uttered broken, inarticulate cries,
as if suddenly pierced with a dagger.

Their delirium was at all times such, that
they recognised nothing aright, and were so
unconscious, amid the agony they suffered,
that when urged to say how they felt, they
generally answered, very well. Their eyes
were inflamed, and commonly closed, & tears
frequently issued from them. The al-

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abdomens was tense, and extremely tender. I saw one of them rise frantic from his bed, and attempt to jump out of the window of the 2nd story. In a few minutes afterwards, his mouth filled with a dark matter, and he died in convulsions, being between the third, and fourth day of his disease.

His stomach was found to be highly inflamed, containing a bilious black vomit, that is, tinged with bile, the liver was congested, and enlarged, the gall bladder was full of dark bile.

The second died on the fifth day, his stomach was found full of black vomit, with no admixture of bile, and merely exhibited a blush of inflammation, the liver was quite pale, and the gall bladder contained but a thin mucous matter, unlike bile, notwithstanding this, that the liver had been affected, at one time, was evident, from the early bilious vomit, but the case was, pro-

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retracted, until the counter impression in the stomach, had time to cause the liver to be relieved. From the extreme tenderness of the stomach, and from the black vomit, which it now contained, there was sufficient evidence, of its having been inflamed, but it had time to be relieved of the appearance of inflammation, before death, by the secretion of black vomit.

The stomach is more than any other organ, capable of immediate transmutations, from health to the varied conditions of disease, et vice versa. Its susceptibility to morbid impressions, is greater, and its recuperative powers, are in the same ratio.

The third case, corresponding in its more prominent features, with those just described, survived until the seventh day, neither black vomit, nor sign of inflammation, were found in the stomach, though a matter of this description, had escaped him before death, by involuntary

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stool, and was now found in the colon, and
return, a discharge of similar matter, occurs
in other cases before death, and as a symp-
tom, may be regarded equally as fatal, as the
black vomit. The liver in this instance
also, was pale, and the gall bladder quite
empty.

These three cases, were striking instances of
what constantly occurred, for it was found in all
dying immediately after the inflammation appear-
ed in the stomach, at whatever period of the dis-
ease, it might have taken place, that the stomach
was highly injected with blood, or inflamed,
and might, or might not contain black vomit.

The symptoms of inflammation of the
stomach, having long been enquired, this viscus was
found to contain black vomit, but the inflam-
mation, the source of the secretion, did not neces-
sarily appear after death.

In those dying at a more advanced period

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periods, not of the disease, but of the inflammation, for as already explained, these periods, often differed widely, the Stomach was not found to be inflamed, neither did it contain black vomit, the inflammation having subsided, and the black vomit if any, having been evacuated, or essentially changed.

It is remarkable, that whilst black vomit was in, so far instances, thrown up by the living, it was frequently found in the Stomach of the dead, which was found more frequently inflamed, than containing black vomit.

The degree of inflammation of the Stomach, from post mortem evidence, was very various, from a mere blush, to the fullest injection of its vessels, sometimes affecting only the pyloric extremity, or appearing in spots. In some few instances, inflammation was seen to extend to the different divisions of the intestines, and in two cases, the Stomach was so sphacelated, that its inner coat, was easily rubbed off.



The liver, was most commonly pale, and sometimes the gall bladder, was quite empty, but in this, there was no uniformity, it being sometimes quite full of a very dark, and at other times perfectly natural bile. And it has contained a small quantity of bile, mingled with serum, and I have seen more than once, a thin serous fluid, without the least tinge of bile, in the gall bladder.

There were not wanting instances, in which the urinary apparatus, appeared to have sympathies in a manner equally remarkable. In those terminating fatally, the urine, with few exceptions, was deficient. And I have found the bladder quite empty, or containing an imperfect urine mingled with mucus, or discoloured with blood, or of a deep yellow tinge. Even the thickened coats of the bladder, have obscurely exhibited, traces of inflammation.

The vessels of the pia mater, and of the

the substance of the brain, were frequently injected
with blood, and effusions of water, frequently of
a salmon yellow, have been found in the ventricles
of the brain, and there was sometimes, a more,
than natural determination of blood, to the vessels
of the spinal marrow.

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